The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,893.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. Baker, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

The Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

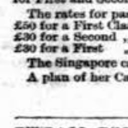
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd March 1871.



THE s. s. SINGAPORE will sail for LIVERPOOL, via the Suez Canal, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant. This Steamer has just arrived after one of the fastest passages from London to Bombay on record. She is of 2,223 tons gross register, has Engines of 200 Horse-power nominal, and has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

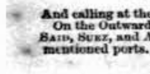
The rates for passage are as follows:—
£50 for a First Class Passage to Liverpool.
£30 for a Second „ „ „ } Exclusive of Wines.
£30 for a First „ „ Suez.

The Singapore carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
A plan of her Cabins can be seen at our Office.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Singapore.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—
On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES, (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	13
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines at Table. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

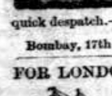
In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

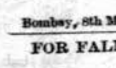
FOR LIVERPOOL.



MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SONS' Ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain Auld, to be DESPATCHED about 31st INSTANT.
For Freight apply to
Bombay, 7th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)



THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clark, Commander.
This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th March 1871.

FOR FALMOUTH to SAIL LATER in THIS MONTH.

THE Barque SARAH WATSON has GOOD ACCOMMODATION for PASSENGERS. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to Captain T. WATERMAN, No. 7, Forbes Street.
BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship ANAZI, arrived from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to take delivery of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 30 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.		
200 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
Barrels Navy Bread, 8,708 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
100 ... Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125	each.
Platform Do. Ditto 800 „	„ 100	„
... Union Scales	„ 30	„
American ...ies, 8 lbs.	„ 15	„
Cheap Tea Sc... 4 „	„ 10	„
Ditto 1 oz.	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales,	„ 6	per doz.
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins.	„ 9	„
Ditto Oysters,	„ 12	„
Condensed Milk	„ 18	„
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	„ 18	„
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	„ 12	„
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	„ 12	„
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	„ 9	„

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the interior parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.
To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, will leave about the middle of May.
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Bombay, 15th February 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable neat Household Furniture Glass, Plated, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, sets of Harness, Pictures, &c., being the property of Dr. David Young, proceeded to Europe, at his Residence, No. 65, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th day of March 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable Household Furniture, Glass, Plated and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, sets of Harness, and miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Also, a quantity of Hotel Furniture, being the property of an European Hotel-keeper, having abolished his Establishment.

AT 2 P.M.

Handsome English Light and Easy Broughams and serviceable Horses and sets of Harness; a Riding Horse and Sundry Stable Kits.

The property is now on view.
Bombay, 11th March 1871. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 3, Marine Street.

SALE OF FAIZAPORE COTTON.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and in the jutha of Messrs. Sha Canjee Purbut and Co., on account of Khoja Goolam Husson Fazel—
25 Candies of Faizapore Cotton

AUCTION SALE of the Stock-in-Trade, Furniture, &c., belonging to Messrs. Corbin & Co., Chemists, Rampart Row, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rogers and Co.

The sale will be resumed THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th instant, from Lot No. 671.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that (unless previously sold by Private Contract) a Sale by Public Auction will take place on the date hereafter named, by order of the Mortgagee, of the undermentioned property, on the premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 50, Parsee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. Crawford & Co.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Firstly.—THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 5 P.M. precisely, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazundary land or ground belonging to Dadyset's Atusbehram or Fire-temple, of which said Fazundary land one Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady now is, or lately was the manager, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built or standing thereon, situate in the island of Bombay, in a certain street called the Dadyset's Atusbehram street, or otherwise called Agiary Lane (being in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur), on the south side of the public road, and which said messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 103, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the book of the Fazundar in the name of the said Dinshaw Manockjee under No. 10, and contains by admeasurement 1,050 square feet (be the same little more or less), and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the house of Shavuckshaw Rustomjee, on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Culhanecwalla, on the north by the public road or street, and on the south by other land belonging to the said Dadyset's Atusbehram, with houses built thereon, and occupied by the Portuguese people, and which said premises hereby granted were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Dinshaw Manockjee.

Bombay, 11th March 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, on account of the concerned—
7 Cases White Ground Prints.
1 Bale Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs. 50 inches.
2 Cases White Cambrics.

AT 1 P.M.

One Grey Arab Horse.
A double-seated Phaeton in good order.
A Bay Galloway.
A Miniature Brougham by Marks.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid Piano, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Dr. Diver and W. B. Fellows, Esq., the same comprises, rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Waiters, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Round Dining Tables, Sideboards, Screens, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Teapoys, Horned Hatstands, Pier and Carved Tables, Chiffoniers, Iron Four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Luckmidass Khimjee and Co., and on account and risk of Ghunshamdass Rughoonathdass—2 Bunches of pearls.

One Bunch, 26 Rows, 1,300 Pearls, weighing about 356 carats.
One Bunch, 36 Rows, 1,872 Pearls, weighing about 421 carats.
The Pearls are fine round and bright.
2 Emerald Pendants of large size, almost free from flow, of fine dark green color, a rare commodity.
1 large Sapphire Ring, set in Gold with Diamonds.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAWUTTY AKOTE COTTON.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order and in the jutha of Messrs. Poorunmull Chimmeeram, at Colaba, on account and risk of the following persons, viz.:—

Sooruttram Bhoyra	50 Candies Oomrawuttee Akote Cotton.	
Ram Dial Roogoonathdass	50 ditto	ditto
Curramchund Premchund	75 ditto	ditto
Naggendass Premchund	50 ditto	ditto

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Doré's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atala, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill, the same comprises rich thin stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg Stands, Ice Pitcher, Butter Pot, handsome Waiters, a Mahogany Case containing Dessert Knives and Forks, a ditto containing Fish Knives with mother o'pearl handles, a set of best Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, a first-rate English Oakwood Plate Chest, containing a set of Spoons and Forks for 12 and Cutlery for 18 persons, by Elkington, handsome 3 light Candelabras, handsomely carved seasoned Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, Circular, Handsomely Carved Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy, Predieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, full-backed Conversation Sofas, Chiffoniers, Ornament Stands, handsome Centre Ottoman, consisting of 2 Sofas and 2 Easy Chairs, English Wine Tables, rich Brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets, a first-rate Marble 8 day correct-going Clock, a first-class full-toned English Rosewood 7 Octave Grand Drawing-room Piano, by Broadwood and Sons, expressly made to order for the Indian Climate, first-rate Engravings, Chromolithographs and Oil Paintings in gilt frames, elaborately Carved Four-post Bedstead, a handsome Iron Painted ditto, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, Gentleman's Writing Table, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, a small collection of valuable Books, fresh Oilman's Stores, superior Wines, choice Plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A first-class English-built Miniature Barouche, by E. Kesterton with a pair of fast-trotting Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, with a set of English plated mounted Harness.
An English-built C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith.
A handsome Bay Arab excellent Saddle and Harness Horse, age rising 5.
A Lady's Side Saddle, by Grant and Son.
A Gentleman's ditto by Peat, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 11th March 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy............ Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES per s.s. NADA, from Singapore and Penang, are hereby requested to LAND their respective GOODS within 24 hours, failing which they will be landed by the undersigned at their risk and expense. BILLS of LADING for countersignature to be sent to the Office of the Owner.
HAJEE ZAINAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE, Owner s.s. Nada.
Bake House Lane, Fort, 10th March 1871.

JONES' PATENT GIN.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager, who is authorized to register orders for New Gins and the necessary Beaters for converting the "Macarthy."
EDWARD JONES, Patentee.
Bombay, 9th March 1871.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES. Address E., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY STEEPLECHASES, 1871.

PROGRAMMES,
PRICE FOUR ANNAS EACH,
MAY BE HAD AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," AND ON THE COURSE.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS OF "KHODABUX."
GO AND SEE AND HEAR THE JOKES OF "KHODABUX."
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 11th MARCH.
REDUCED PRICES OF ADMISSION.

The ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL COMPANY will have the honor of again appearing before the Public in their Pleasing Comedy, entitled,

"KHODABUX."

NEW TURKISH DRESSES, NEW SCENES, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW HUMOUROUS PIECES, &c.

To be followed by a variety of Dances, Music and Songs.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ......Rs. 3 | Gallery ......Re. 1
Unreserved Seats ...... „ 2 | Pit ......Ans. 8
Stalls ...... „ 1-8

Tickets to be had and Seats reserved at the "Chabook Press," Dhobie Talao.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 16th day of March, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of CONFIRMING the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS which were passed at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 25th day of February 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER' COWASJEE MODY, Secretary, Bombay Hydraulic Press Company.
Bombay, 7th March 1871.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1, East Street, Poona,

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THOMSON AND COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT. MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited, has been REMOVED to the Bank's new premises in RAMPART ROW, opposite the Government Currency Office.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 27th February 1871.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the Firm of INGLIS and SUTHERLAND, Contractors, G. I. P. Railway No. 19 Contract, all parties having CLAIMS against or Moneys due to the said Firm, are requested to forward the same not later than the 18th March, to Mr. J. CROSS, District Pleader, Poona.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.
Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.
Bond or deliver Goods as required.
Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co., Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—REDUCTION OF FARES.—The rates of passage-money by this Company's steamers have been reduced as follows:—
To Brindisi...........First Class Rs. 600; Second Class Rs. 300.
To Southampton ...First Class Rs. 650; Second Class Rs. 350.
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.
All children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 5th March 1871.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Coolee Street, on SATURDAY the 11th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—
1st. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1870.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to 11th proximo both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 149, Dongree Coolee Street, Bombay, 20th February 1871.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.
Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.
Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.
Hours of Business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

Branches:
Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—
On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent
On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to
LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY, 1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.
Bombay, No. 7, Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On 15th MARCH GENERAL ALTERATION of TRAINS will TAKE PLACE.

The Down Mail will leave Marine Lines at 8 P.M., Grant Road 8-30, Surat 4-45 A.M., Broach 6-40, Baroda 8-50, and arrive at Amedabad at 11-45 A.M.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 6-15 P.M., Baroda 9-4, Broach 11-2, Surat 1-5 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 8-45 and Marine Lines at 9-15.

The Down Mixed will leave Marine Lines at 7 A.M., Grant Road 7-30, and arrive at Surat at 6-20 P.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Surat at 7-25 A.M., Broach 10-0, Baroda 12-12 P.M., and arrive at Ahmedabad at 4-33 P.M.

The Up Mixed will leave Ahmedabad at 7-25 A.M., Baroda 11-22, Broach 1-55 P.M., and arrive at Surat at 4-15.

The Up Mixed will leave Surat at 7 A.M., and arrive at Grant Road at 5-38 P.M., and Marine Lines at 6-10

The Veraur Local will be discontinued.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited Inside and Outside of all Stations.

New Stations were opened on the 1st instant at Sopalla, Wangaum, and Murolee. On the 15th instant a New Station will be opened at Kankra Kharee.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

RE THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Deceased.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having Claims upon or against the Estate of The Right Honourable GEORGE PATTON, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, late of Cairnes and Glenalmond in Scotland aforesaid, who died in Scotland aforesaid on the 20th day of September 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal estate and effects with certified copy Extract Registered Extract Registered Holograph Settlement, Extract Registered Holograph Disposition of Heritage, and Testament Testamentar issued out of the Commissary Court of Perth, annexed, were on the 14th day of February 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HAMILTON MAXWELL of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the FIRM of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., and one of the Constituted Attornies of Margaret Patton, Widow, the Relict and sole Executrix of the said Holograph Settlement of the said Right Honorable George Patton, deceased, are required on or before the 16th DAY of MARCH 1871 to SEND to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Executrix in Scotland having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All PERSONS INDEBTED to the said ESTATE, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of February 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Applicant's Proctors.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.
REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ....37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY............Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA.........Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY, in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of Bill of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond in London. Shillings. Per doz.	In India, including all charges. Rupees. Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine	24	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality	34 0	24 0
G Pale, elegant, and dry	44	9 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain	50 0	32 0
PORTS		
G A good quality, matured Wine (PORT)	32 0	23 0
G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine (PORT)	48	31 0
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg	36 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality	40 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In original flagons	32 0	23
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire	18 0	16 0
Nierstein	28 0	21 0
Erbach	30 0	22 0
Scharlachberg	48 0	31 0
Rudesheimer	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc	16 0	13 0
St. Emilion	18 0	16 0
St. Julien	19 0	16 8
Chateau Citran	24 0	19 0
La Rose	30 0	22 0
Leoville	36 0	25 0
*Chateau Lafitte	70 0	42 0

Most of the Still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	18 0	16 0
Nuits	24 0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine	24 0	19 0
SAUTERNE—		
Haut Sauterne	22 0	17 0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality	36 0	25 0
BRANDIES—		
G Highly recommended	26 0	24 0
G Very old, choice	42 0	32 0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—		
Old Tom, 1st quality	10 6	15 0
Hollands	12 0	18 0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality	18 0	20 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch	12 0	17 0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—		
Curaçoa, finest, stone bottles	56 0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara	54 0	39 0
Noyeau	54 0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints)	16 0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality	18 0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

. Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED(*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

Mrs. JACOB HUNT, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, 25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Rich Silks and Satins, in all the new colors
Moirés, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Colored and White Striped
Pucales and Piqués, Colored and White
Grenadines, Plain and Flowered, Colored and White
Ball Dresses, in Black and White Tulle
Ball Dresses, in Tarlatan, plain and spangled
Ball Dresses, in White and Colored Silk Grenadine
Scarborough Walking Costumes
Dresses in Velvet and Velvetines
Dress Jackets in Black Silk
Ladies' Jackets in Velvet and Velvetines
Ladies' Panier Jackets in Black Lace
Trimmed Outdoor Jackets in Cloth
Indoor Jackets in Velvetines
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy's Collars
The "Duchess" Squares in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every new variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringes, in all widths, styles and colors
Laces in "Duchess" Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips.
Cambric Embroidered Petticoats.
The New Panier Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Real Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Capes in Shetland Wool
Ball Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head-dresses
Frissettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hairnets and Pins for Chignons
Blondes and Tulles, in great variety
Gauze Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Hats, in latest style
Various Material for Riding Habits
Trimmed Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Gloves for Boys and Girls
Babies' Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Boots, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moirés, Satins, and Silks
Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Gloves
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS, ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY.........Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA.........Belater Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit Rs. a.	CHAMPAGNES.	Cash. Rs. a.
35 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	46 0
	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts, packed 4 in each case at per case	64 0

. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.
HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per doz.

Credit	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	Cash
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
43 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0*	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0*	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0*	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0*	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0

PORT. The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Ditto ditto 15 Years Old	36 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	CHABLIS, a nice light Wine	16 0
20 0	SAUTERNES, No. 1	18 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen............Quarts.
„ 5 „ ....Imperial Pints.
„ 4 „ ....Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

BASS'S BEER, IN HOGSHEADS, Just landed in Prime Condition.

☞ As this is the LAST SHIPMENT of the SEASON, orders should be sent WITHOUT DELAY.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET. CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING,) FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS. Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill,

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. | BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1. | TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1. | TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.
J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL; WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld), ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES. Imported via the Suez Canal.

			Quarts Rs.	Pts.
CHAMPAGNE:	Finest Dry	Quarts	40 0	22 0
	Fine Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
	Good do.	do.	30 0	16 0
MOSELLE:	Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0
	Muscatel	do.	36 0	19 0
HOCK:	Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	26 0	14 0

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
„ LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
„ LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
„ BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 8
„ BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
„ YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
„ WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 0

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA............ 33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS. The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	28
„ Pale, White capsule	25
RUM; superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM; London Gin	21
WHISKY; Irish	23
Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	19

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

LONDON and BURTON BOTTLED BEER COMPANY (Limited).

BASS'S BEER in Barrels of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 22.
To arrive by the "Robinson Crusoe," daily expected.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICES.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY. 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET advancing for Colaba Land and Spinning shares. Government paper in demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		Rs. p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	161½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,380 nl.
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Chartered MercantileBk. of I. L. & China	250par.
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,096	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10.

Browne, Lieutenant, 2nd Belooch Regiment, from England.
Dickens, Colonel, Bengal Artillery, from furlough, from England.
Dampier, Lieutenant, 2-25th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Fisher, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Barrackpore.
Hoste, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Waring, Captain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Aden.
MacDougall, Surgeon, Medical Service, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 10.

Cates, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, to rejoin, to Poona.
Mead, Captain, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Madras.
Preston, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Asseerghur.
Waring, Captain, Chief Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.

The following officers will leave to-day for England :—
Gardiner, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.
Bartholomew, Lieutenant, Assistant Commissary, Punjab, on furlough.
Bell, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave.
Dawson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough.
Fisher, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough.
Bowen, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., on furlough.
Stainforth, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, March 1st and 2nd.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Lieut. Wilkinson, 24th Foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 2nd battalion of his regiment.

The following removals are ordered :—

Lieut. Colonel George Smart, Infantry, to Offg. Commandant 16th Native Infantry, vice Cannan.

Staff Asst. Surgeon H. Jagoe, M. B., from doing duty 45th Regiment to d. d. Trichinopoly, to proceed under orders of Deputy Inspector General, Presidency Circle, at public expense.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R M Craig, from Deputy Inspector General's Dept., Presidency Circle, to Kamptee, at public expense, to report themselves on arrival to Senior Medical Officer British Troops at Kamptee.

Staff Asst. Surgeon P T Frazer, from doing duty, Secunderabad, to Kamptee, at public expense, to report themselves on arrival to Senior Medical Officer British Troops t Kamptee.

Staff Asst. Surgeon R. W. Lowe, M. D., from doing duty, Trichinopoly, to Depot Ramandroog, to relieve Staff Assistant Surgeon Hayden on the 1st April 1871.

Staff Assist. Surgeon R. O. Hayden, from Depot Ramandroog, to Mallispooram, to relieve Staff Assist. Surgeon Anderson, at public expense.

Staff Asst. Surgeon D. H. B. Anderson, M.D., from Mallispooram to Depy. Inspr. General's Dept., Bangalore, on being relieved, at public expense.

Surgeon Major P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., is appointed to act as Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore, during Dr. Young's absence or until further orders—to remain in his present appointment until relieved.

The following removals and postings are ordered :—

Major J. J. Muir, Staff Corps, from Offg. Wing Officer 27th Regt. Native Infantry, to general duty at Bangalore, with effect from date of Colonel Lukin's rejoining.

Captain W. G. Sharp, Staff Corps, to attached 35th Regt. N I.

Major R. C. Lavie, Staff Corps, to general duty at Dorundah.

Major G De la P Beresford, Staff Corps, to general duty, Bangalore, with effect from date of relief.

Captain R C Stewart, Asst. Adjt. General, to Mysore Divn., with effect from date of expiration of Major Beresford's tour of office.

Lieut H R Shelley, Infy. Genl. List, to 'attached' 39th N I.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery —Captain E J Tremlett, 9th Brigade, from 15th March to 14th June 1871—Nirmull, private affairs.

Royal Artillery—2nd Captain C E Hanbury, 23rd Brigade, for three months from 13th March 1871—Wurungul, private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 9d.	"
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Suez, Feb. 25.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar.
	Nada (s)	Winckler	Singapore, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURE.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Hamido	Antony	Colsagurpattam and Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Sarah Watson to Falmouth.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
7	City of Edinburgh	Scott	Glasgow.
	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Bombay, Jan. 6.
	John N. Cushing	Baster	Boston, Oct. 21.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Colombo, 10 cases brandy, and 10 cases whiskey, Captain M Millan.
Stirling (s), 5 casks bolts and nuts, K Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible] zinc, O Javardass; 30 cases matches, [illegible] cases copper brazier, the New Bank of [illegible] champagne, and 12 cases still hock, T [illegible] oilmanstores, D C Doyd; 11 cases cham[illegible] cases cochineal, N and B Wadia [illegible] Bounevialle and Sibille; 700 boxes [illegible] Sons. [illegible] hes, A Riebe & Co; 6 cases eau de cologne, N [illegible] pale ale, Payne & Co; 24 cases vinegar, Stenhouse & Co; 60 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.
T Cornwell, 15 cases eau de cologne, N A and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nancy, 20 cases brandy, L Kuhn.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stirling (s), 21 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 50 bales cotton, Rennie Scovel & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 48 bales cotton, the L A & A Company; 24 bales cotton, R Brothers.
Calcutta, 59 bales cotton, B Rowjee; 65 bales cotton, H Jeena 125 bales cotton, D Gopjee; 35 bales cotton, A Shoodiram.
Singapore (s), 60 bales cotton, M Jewraz; 300 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, P Manockjee; 200 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Duke of Edinburgh, 5 bales cotton, R Dayabhoy; 1 case ivory, G F Pim & Co
Maritana, 222 bales cotton, R Amooluck; 92 bales cotton, V Cursoujee; 46 bales cotton, V Jaitadass
Westminster, 550 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Jane Law, 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass.
Ganges (s), 1 0 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers; 36 bales cotton, G Tippet & Co; 55 bales cotton, S Vulubdass; 126 bales cotton, K Petamber & Co.
Tethys, 21 bundles horns, H Noordin; 500 bags surcesseed, David Sassoon & Co.
Arethusa, 600 bundles galls, P Bhanjee.
Mooltan (s), 16 bales wool, J Dewjee.
City of York, 350 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 79 bales cotton G Heerjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan (s), 8 packages silk, R Alladinbhoy; 427 pieces and 14 bundles E teeth, B Vallybhoy; 68 pieces E teeth, C Ebram; 22 pieces and 3 bundles E teeth, S Durvesh.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Royal Visitor, 1,000 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Lapanto, 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Norwood, 1,000 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Sarah Watson, 26 bags horn tips, A C Gumpert & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s), 500 bales cotton, R Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Sumatra (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ethiopia (s), 214 bundles sharkfins, and 15 bundles fishmaws, J Peerbhoy; 45 bundles sharkfins, and 20 bundles fishmaws, L Dattoo; 101 bales cotton, C Furdoonjee; 25 bales cotton, J G Husson; 144 cwts of sandalwood and 200 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 30 bales cotton, D D Tata; 113 packages sharkfins, and 7 packages fishmaws, R Rujubullee.
Mongolia (s), 362 pieces sandalwood, R Alladinbhoy; 369 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, H A Esmall & Co; 50 bales water twist, C Ebram; 60 bales cotton, D Rutnagur & Co; 3 cases Cambay stone, A Budroodin & Co; case Cambay stone, G Moolchund; 26 bales cotton, H Khildass 20 bales cotton, N Bhojroj; 150 bales cotton, L Rujuball ; 125 bales cotton, R Khimjee; 40 bales cotton J Peerbhoy.

THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES, 1871.

EXTRA RACE.

A SWEEPSTAKES of Rs. 15 each, with Rs. 100 from the Fund, for all Arabs. Catch weights, not under 11 st. Gentlemen Riders. Over the last mile of the Steeplechase Course. Post entries.

BOMBAY STEEPLECHASES, 1871.

PROGRAMMES,

PRICE FOUR ANNAS EACH,

MAY BE HAD AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," AND ON THE COURSE.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GONSALVES—March 10th, at Cavel, the wife of Mr. D R. Gonsalves, of a son.
WATSON—February 28th, at Goolburga, the wife of Mr. C. Watson, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.
WOOLMAN—March 10th, at New Foras Road, Byculla, the wife of Mr. A. Woolman, Assistant Yard Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TRACEY—March 9th, at Byculla, Harriette Jessie Tracey, youngest daughter of the late William Tracey, Executive Engineer, Bombay Drainage Works, aged 7 years and 3 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARCLAY—March 6th, at No. 3., Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of Robert Barclay, Esq., Revenue Surveyor, of a son.
GOUGH—March 5th, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Gough, C B., V.C., 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
YOUNG—March 3rd, at Caddalore, Mrs. T. H. B. Young, of a daughter (still-born).
SHUTTLEWORTH—March 5th, at No. 3, Alipore Lane, Calcutta, the wife of E. J. Shuttleworth, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

BERESFORD—March 6th, at Bangalore, George de la Poer, aged 6 months and 19 days, the son of Major Beresford, Madras Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1871.

ALTHOUGH the telegraphic summary of the Budget satisfies the craving for news, yet obviously it does not afford very reliable materials for criticism. In the first place we should be doing injustice to the budget-maker were we to deal with the bones of his statement without the body of explanatory matter surrounding them; and in the next place errors might creep into an estimate of the character of his budget. We therefore refrain, the more especially as the full report of the Financial Member's address will reach us in a few hours. But we may note—though without the least gratitude—that Lord Mayo has kept his promise, and has caused the Income-tax to be reduced to one per cent. That is only an act of justice. It confers on the Government no claim to credit, for they only take off what ought never to have been imposed. While objecting, in principle, to an income-tax for India, we should never have quarrelled and shall not now quarrel with a one per cent. levy. It is an unjust tax, but injustice to the extent of one per cent. is not unendurable, and we cannot overlook the fact that while nobody but its authors applauded 3½, many excellent and soundly-judging persons do approve of a low income-tax. A "Contented Man" will be glad to see that in his advice to raise the standard of exemption he anticipated the decision of Government. The limit, however, would have been fairer had it been fixed at Rs. 1,000; and it would have been only just had those whose incomes exceed the minimum been allowed to deduct that sum from the total of their income. For the rest the names of Lord Mayo and Sir Richard Temple will be permanently associated with the odious levy of 1870-71. They may become famous for other exploits, but they will always be notorious for that. With the reduction of the income-tax to one per cent. we start afresh; and regarding that proceeding as simply a tardy act of justice, we are quite ready to discuss the budget as if there had not been a year of extortion.

THE petition of the Bombay Branch of the East Indian Association is not less revolutionary or more contradictory than might have been expected. To begin with the latter. The Home Charges, of course, form a subject of complaint. But how are they treated? Not a single reference is made to the despatch of the Duke of Argyll, which disposed of the alleged grievance so completely, that the loudest assailants of these Home Charges found it convenient and discreet to be silent. But this is the least unsatisfactory item in the mode of dealing with a subject which furnishes a plausible ground for invidious attack. "The details of expenses of the Indian establishment in England" are condemned, in one paragraph, while in another, far removed, a proposal is deliberately made to increase them; and naturally the borrowing of money in England is advocated, but we are not told that this very measure necessarily increases those Home Charges, which, after creating, these reformers perpetually assail. England, also, is called upon to guarantee Indian loans, a measure which might be generous, but which would be foolish; a measure, moreover, called for by people who invest comparatively nothing in Indian stock. It is simply an impudent demand by men who naturally care much for India, and nothing for the British Empire. Another contradiction is still more flagrant. The petitioners declare with truth that the Income-tax has "evoked a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction." A little lower down in the document come proposals for a large diminution in the military forces, and to sustain this it is needful to forget the discontent, and flatter the stupid English by telling them that this is "a time when the feelings of loyalty and of appreciation of the beneficent and civilizing influences of English rule are getting fast and firmly ingrained into men's thoughts and convictions." Are the two statements compatible? The programme in the petition is that we should reduce the military force at the disposal of the Crown, allow the population to arm themselves, and entrust natives with the command of Her Majesty's regiments. At the same time a native is to become a member of the Indian Council, natives are to be elected to the Legislative Councils of India as representatives, and the municipalities of India are to be constituted of elected representatives. In these latter institutions a "majority of Government officials," it seems, "act without a proper feeling of responsibility," and the error can only be corrected and the Government officials reduced to their proper place, by the introduction of natives who have a proper sense of responsibility and who should be set over those dense-minded Government officials! The whole aim of the petition is to reduce the power of Government, and cut the ground from under the feet of "the English." We will not do the gentlemen who adopted this petition the injustice to assume that they intend to produce the effect we have described—they, at least, all of them, are glad to have the shelter of English rule under which they have flourished pretty well; but many of the measures they propose are distinctly inimical to the permanence of the rule which they characterize as "beneficent."

The inquiry ordered by the House of Commons is wide enough; if the intervention of that body can do any good—which may be doubted—the good will result from a definite and practical investigation of a complicated problem, undertaken for the purpose of discovering the source of Indian deficits and of laying bare the financial relations between the Central and Subordinate Governments. An indefinite and rambling inquiry into things in general, like that recommended by the petitioners, would be as distasteful to the House of Commons as it would be useless for any object except mischievous agitation.

IT may now be assumed that there has been no serious insurrection in Paris, and that the telegram of the 7th was exaggerated. Not that there was no disturbance. On the contrary, the Reds were noisy and agitated, and at least one Mobile battalion broke into mutiny. The most difficult task of the new, as it was of the old Governments, will be to manage Paris, and the question now, as ever, is, will Paris be able to domineer over the Departments which have sent up a vast majority hostile to the objects of La Villette and Belleville, and Red Republicans in general? If the war releases France from the despotism of the Parisians, without calling for the intervention of another Dictator, it will have conferred on France a boon which will be some compensation for the miseries she has endured. The address of the French Emperor, brought by the mail, is too weak and irrelevant to merit comment. The old intriguer has played out his game. He is harmless now.

As an impression seems to be entertained in some quarters that part of Mr. Field's stud was "bought in," we may state that the impression is wholly erroneous; and that Mr. Field's interest in all the horses ceased absolutely with the sale. Zilzilla, it may be added, though sold on the ground to Ally Asker, was immediately purchased at the auction price for a gentleman in Bengal.

Incorrect statements respecting the performances of the Earl are also current. First he was said to have won "four" and now he is said to have won "five" Derbies! The Earl came out and won the Derby at Poona in 1870; next, he won the Calcutta Derby; thirdly, the Bombay Derby in 1871. No others. At Sonepore he was disabled by an accident, and Zilzilla won the Derby there.

THE Cotton Commissioner is now, says the "Pioneer," fairly established with his "office" in Allahabad.

IT is now definitely stated that the proposed census of all India has been deferred till the cold weather of 1872

CAPTAIN AND BREVET-MAJOR G. F. BEVILLE, Staff Corps, has been appointed a Brigade Major on the establishment, vice Major Hickman, whose tenure of office expires on the 24th inst.

IT is stated that Mr. Grant, the Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, has been suspended in connection with some question arising out of the administration of the income-tax.

MR. SAUNDERS, C. B., the Resident at Hyderabad, goes home shortly on three months' leave. It is understood Major Tweedie, the First Assistant, will officiate during that gentleman's absence.

SURGEON C. HATCHELL, Bengal Medical Establishment, has been permitted to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE Maharajah of Puttiala started on Friday, last week, with Lord Mayo and a strong muster of the Tent Club, on a pig-sticking expedition into the Kooshtea district. The Sikh chieftain is said to be a good horseman.

MR. J. D. GORDON, who succeeds Colonel Malleson as guardian to the Maharajah of Mysore, arrived in Bangalore last Monday morning. Mr. Ross Mangles, C.S.I., the Acting Judicial Commissioner of Mysore (newly appointed), is shortly expected from Bengal.

THE many friends of General Broome will be glad to hear (says the "Pioneer") that his health has somewhat improved on the journey to Calcutta. He has fortunately had the companionship of one of his sons thus far, and another will, we believe, accompany him to England.

WE are indebted to the "Pioneer" for an important precedent in regard to the due observance of Lent :—

"Bombay is discussing with some warmth the propriety of regattas and concerts during Lent. If it will help Bombay out of its perplexity we will inform it that two years ago Allahabad decided the question as follows :—Dancing in Lent is sinful, but croquet tournaments are not."

IN pointing out the necessity for allowing time for the discussion of the Budget proposals, the "Englishman" remarks—

"We deem it very important that both Bombay and Madras should have an opportunity of making known their views before the debate in Council takes place. It is to be regretted that neither of these presidencies is represented by a commercial member of their own in the Council, although, indeed, Mr. Chapman, the Bombay official member, brings as much independence of mind, and at least as much vehemence of expression, as could be desired. But the fact of the mercantile communities of Bombay and Madras having no voice in Council, renders it the more incumbent upon Government to allow them time to express their opinions by means of the press."

A PRIVATE of the 96th Regiment and a private of the 1-14th have been found guilty of insubordination. The sentences awarded were, in the former case, 672 days' imprisonment with hard labour, in the other 336 days; discharge from the service "with ignominy," and branding with the letters B.C. General Beatson, in confirming the verdicts, remitted from the first sentence 500 days, from the other the discharge and the branding, and accompanied his orders with a memorandum calling the attention of the officers composing courts-martial to the undue severity of these sentences. A fair sentence says the General, increases that respect in which the courts ought to be held; a harsh sentence decreases it.

THE LOOSHAI RAIDS.

THE following telegrams have been received by the Government of Bengal :—

SYLHET, 4TH MARCH, 2-58 P.M.—Body of Looshais attacked villages in vicinity of Allynuggur frontier guard on the 27th February. Police guard, accompanied by some of the 44th, went in pursuit, surprised the raiders, killed one and wounded several, and captured several guns and dâhs. Body of dead Looshai secured, and sent to Sylhet for post-mortem on 3rd March, 1871.

CHITTAGONG, 4TH MARCH, 4 P. M.—Magistrate of Tipperah reports—Large body of savages reported still about 30 miles east of Commillah, in Tipperah hills. Reang Kookie village there reported cut up. Some Bengalee wood-cutters killed. Two hundred of Rajah's sepoys in vicinity of savages.

SYLHET, 5TH MARCH, 2-10 P.M.—Captain Robertson reports from Allynuggur outpost on the 4th instant—Raiders left immediate vicinity, gone right and left on range of hills to east of this. They were Sookpillal's men. Lal Shoonga, Sookpillal's son, recognised by Kookies here. Two more raiders' corpses found in jungle. Captain Butler follows with a company of the 43rd, hoping to intercept the raiders on their retreat.

The "Englishman" of the 8th inst. has the following :—

"The following account of the distribution of the force in Cachar on the 24th ultimo, and of the measures taken on receiving news of the Jhulnacherra raid, may be depended on. Early on the morning in question the Commissioner at Decca had received letters stating that Jhulnacherra garden had been attacked at 6-30 A.M. on the day before, that the raiders had been repulsed, but that assistance was needed. Mr. Metcalfe had called in the guard from the Chuttee Choora range Mr. Savi was with him and most of the outlying gardens were guarded by small detachments of police.

"Mr. Daly was to start at once for Jhulnacherra with 40 police and a detachment of the 44th N. I. under Captain William

"As it was possible that the 75 men of the 4th Native Infantry at Nowar Bund had gone to strengthen Jhulnacherra, Mr. Daly was under orders, if he found that this was the case, to leave a part of the force accompanying him at Nowar Bund.

"Mr. Simpson said that there was a detachment of the 4th N. I. at Monierkall. Lieutenant Bourne's party of the 24th N. I., which had returned to Monierkall, was again to ascend the Sonai to support Captain Lightfoot at Looshai Haut.

"'The Sylhet frontier is,' Mr. Simson said, 'quite fully guarded, with a company of the 4th at Chargola, and of the 44th at Allenuggur and police posts at full strength, though of course it is quite impossible to have a detachment at every possible point. A detachment of troops will also be located in the neighbourhood of Claverhouse garden. Thus all that has been required for defence has been done, and there are ample reserves both at Silchar and Sylhet.'"

We learn from the same journal that the tea-planters of Cachar have determined to take their protection into their own hands by mean of a breech-loading Volunteer Corps.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH.

The Germans have surrendered all the forts on the left bank of the Seine.

The German head-quarters are now at Ferrieres.

The Paris journals exhort the Republicans in Montmartre and Belleville to cease useless demonstration. It is hoped that the agitation will cease without force.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH.

A mutiny by a battalion of Mobiles has been quelled without serious consequences.

The National Assembly will meet at Versailles.

The Foreign Ministers will return to Paris on Saturday.

Count Bismarck has returned to Berlin.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH, AFTN.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was improving.

Fair Dhollera, 6d.

The Bank of England Returns show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes...£12,875,000, Inc. £250,000.
Bills discounted ...£24,000,000, Dec. £750,000.
Bullion ....£12,875,000, Inc. £125,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 17TH FEBRUARY.

ABOUT seven o'clock yesterday morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 17th ultimo. The Tanjore sailed from Suez on 25th February at 9-30 A.M., and from Aden on the 3rd March. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Martin and infant	Mr W Barton
Miss Martin and ayah	Mr C F Tonnere
Colonel Hoste	Mr John Logan
Mrs C T Aitcheson	Mrs Barron
Mrs E G Battiscombe	Mr W S Paterson
Mr and Mrs J C Murray	Lieut and Mrs Dampier
Mr and Mrs W Drew	Mr J L Lushington and son
Dr and Mrs Anderson	Mr C E Nind
Mr S D Grant	Rev J Murphy
Mrs MacLaren	Mr W Pincombe
Mr and Mrs Browne	Rev F & Mrs Horsfall & infant
Miss Baker	Mr and Mrs Chapman
Mr J Wellbourne	Mr J Bradshaw
Mr A O'Brien	Mr W S Wells
Mr S Middleton	Dr and Mrs McDougall
Mr H Trice	Mr Bidder
Mr W Kimm	Mr Goslett
Mr W Hudson	Mr Sams
Mr Y Wills	Mr R King
Mr L Edermoinzer	Mr James Cox.

FROM BRINDISI.

Colonel C H Hall — Colonel C H Dickens.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Alexander McGregor.

FROM ADEN.

Captain Waring and native man servant.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANCHESTER, FEB. 17.

THE bold and comprehensive scheme of army reform introduced in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Cardwell ought to cure us once for all of the belief that Mr. Gladstone is a timid Minister. No such grand and thorough-going plan of military organisation has ever before been submitted to Parliament; and indeed only an extremely strong Government could venture to recommend what amount to revolutionary changes in all the conditions of military life in England. The Army Bill is, like the Irish Church or the Irish Land Bill, no timid compromise, but a root-and-branch reform; and it will probably far more than counterbalance the damaging effect of the somewhat hesitating foreign policy of the Ministry in diminishing its popularity throughout the country. First of all, the purchase system is completely and for ever done away with. There shall, says Mr. Cardwell, be no more "trafficking in commissions in the glorious profession of arms." The cost of the change will be very great, probably eight millions sterling, but the nation will not grudge the money; and there is certainly no disposition to deal unfairly with the claims of the officers now holding purchased commissions. It is often said that the feeling against the purchase system is based on sentiment, rather than on a knowledge of any real mischief caused by the working of the system; but this feeling is at the bottom of that antipathy to the army which by Sir W. Mansfield's testimony exists among English civilians, and which must give way to a feeling of respect and confidence before we can have a national instead of a professional army. The measure Mr. Cardwell has dared to bring in will in truth democratize the last of our institutions in which the aristocratic spirit lingered, and will bring the constitution of the army into harmony with the political and social state of modern England. It is proposed that existing claims shall be dealt with by a special commission—who will have a most difficult and unenviable task to fulfil; and that, after the passing of Mr. Cardwell's bill, no commission in the army shall be bought or sold. Appointments to first commissions will be made henceforth in one of several ways. They may be given to subalterns in the militia, to successful candidates at a general competitive examination, or at a similar examination for pupils of Sandhurst only, and, in a greater proportion probably than heretofore, to non commissioned officers of the army. It need not be pointed out that the revolution will give a great stimulus to voluntary recruiting for the army; and further encouragement will be offered to men to enlist for short service by reserving a number of subordinate civil appointments for soldiers of good character. At present, men prefer long to short service; for in this country it is time lost for a young man to go soldiering for the best years of his life without a prospect of getting work when his time is up. Men therefore only join the army who intend to stay in it and serve for a pension; and thus the service loses recruits who would, after being well trained, pass into the ranks of the reserve or return to civil life. Mr. Cardwell declares that with these inducements he can get as many recruits as he wants for the army; and there is not the least difficulty, he asserts, in keeping the militia always at its full strength. He therefore rejects compulsory service altogether. Then, in regard to the organization of the forces, he first of all destroys the dual government, subjecting the Horse Guards wholly to the War Office, and thus securing unity of administration. Then he adopts the plan of giving every regiment in the service a special recruiting district, with a battalion of militia attached to each battalion of regulars, so that in time of war the former can, if need arise, be drafted bodily into the latter. Then, the old constitutional authority of lords-lieutenant to fill up commissions in the militia and volunteers is done away with. The auxiliary services, as well as the army, are placed directly under the War Office; and line, militia, and volunteers will all be regularly brigaded together every year. A good deal more work will be exacted from the volunteers, and we may expect to see their numbers decreased, and the efficiency of those who remain raised to a very high standard in future years. These arrangements will give England, after the garrisons of India and the colonies have been deducted, a regular army at home of 108,000 men, with well-trained reserves to back them fully 300,000 strong. This force would enable our Government to send abroad, to Belgium or Turkey, an expeditionary army of from 80,000 to 100,000 troops, and to maintain it at that strength in the field; and even in modern warfare 80,000 first-rate troops can do a deal to turn the scale in favour of the ally for whom they are fighting. The Army Estimates are so framed that it is certain these troops would be well officered and equipped, and armed with the best rifles that can be made, and with field guns at least equal in power and number to those of any Continental army of equal force; and care is also taken that the transport and commissariat services shall be ready to take the field at once, instead of waiting to be organized during a campaign. These changes will cost the country three millions a year more than was spent last year on the army, but they will enable us to hold our own whatever may happen; and for the first time of late years there is a reasonable prospect that the armaments of the country will now be placed on a sound and durable footing.

It were to be wished the foreign policy of the Government were as satisfactory as their scheme of army reform. But the correspondence published this week shows that with regard to the war Lord Granville, while censuring France four months ago for refusing to give way about the cession of territory, never offered advice or remonstrance to Count Bismarck for asking too much, till, on the eve of the surrender of Paris, he at last, when it was too late, plucked up courage to ask for a definition of the German terms of peace. Was it not the Foreign Minister's duty to apply at least as much pressure to the stronger as to the weaker power, more especially as the proposed cession of French territory to Germany is totally repugnant to the feelings and judgment of Liberal Englishmen? England might have done much to stop the war months ago, if she had insisted on knowing the German terms, and had declared her opinion of them; for all the other neutral powers would have followed her lead, and Count Chaudordy told Lord Lyons France would yield to a European Congress what she would not yield to Germany alone. The Black Sea papers are not much more satisfactory; and you will see what a nice mess Mr. Gladstone made on the first night of the session by his extraordinarily inaccurate and imprudent speech about the neutralization question. However, the Conference will let Russia have her way, and France, despairing of aid from without, is only bent now on getting peace on any terms; so both these questions will soon be disposed of for a time, and the English public, which has been with difficulty aroused to a sense of the alarming state of Europe, will be only too glad to take the optimist view of things, and to go comfortably to sleep again.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY.

ON the application of the official liquidators of the Albert Life Assurance Company, the Lords Justices have fixed Wednesday next for the hearing of the proposed scheme of Reconstruction, which is to be laid before them for approval and ratification. As the scheme has been virtually approved by substantial majorities of the share holders and policyholders in most of the companies concerned, it is to be presumed that their Lordships will ratify the proposal without much difficulty: the real embarrassment will arise in the attempt to carry it out against the will of the dissentients. I have no doubt that both the Lords Justices will aid any honest attempt to save the property from waste and shareholders from ruin by all the means in their power.

The Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta telegraph cable was successfully repaired a week ago, and is now in good working order. An announcement has since been issued of the completion of the arrangements promised some time ago for raising the rates to a more remunerative point, the Indian Government Telegraph Department and the Indo-European Company having agreed to the proposed tariff. On and after Wednesday last the charge for a telegram to Bombay, Calcutta, and stations west of Chittagong containing twenty words costs £4 10s., and one of ten words £3 10s. To Ceylon, Rangoon, and places in India, east of Chittagong, the rates will be 4s. additional.

This revision of tariff will cause a temporary increase of the rates to places beyond India, but negotiations are in progress for shortly effecting a considerable reduction of the charges to Penang, Singapore, and Java. I assume that these rates will now be termed remunerative, but whether they are or not, the associated submarine companies have the ball at their feet for the moment. With lines in splendid condition, no rivalry worth speaking of, and little apprehension of competition in the immediate future, it will be their own fault if they do not make money. The public seem to have formed this view also, and the shares are again coming into favour for investment. Within the last few days there has been a marked upward movement in the whole of them, particularly in Anglo-Mediterranean and British Indian Extension—the line from Singapore to Madras—and the advance will no doubt make further progress yet. Nearly the whole of them are now paid up in full, the only two with a slight liability still outstanding being China and British Australian. As regards the latter, a curious point has just been discussed. In consequence of the Colonial Government having relieved the company from the construction of the connecting land line, which will now be made by the associated Governments, all the capital contemplated will not be required. The directors then may either call up so much less on each share, or they may first call up and then refund so much. They propose a different plan from either course—namely, to buy up shares of the company with the capital thus saved. Practically the result will be much the same, as the capital will be reduced *pro tanto* for future dividends, but the plea favoured by the directors will give an artificial stimulus to the market value of the shares, and is therefore interesting to another class of people besides *bonâ fide* holders. Some opposition has consequently been threatened.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company have declared a dividend of 24s. per share, in addition to an interim dividend for the previous half-year, and a bonus of £3 per share out of the submarine telegraph share property held by the company to be realised under the supervision of trustees. A distribution of £4-4 per share of only £12 each is pretty good for a company that has always distributed well, and shows what profits are obtained in the manufacture of cables. The dividend is, however, a little less than it looks. These bonus shares held are almost all at a slight discount, and would fall still lower if any attempt were made to realise them promptly in large amounts. The market will only absorb them slowly, but of course until they are absorbed, the £3 per share cannot be paid, except under discount in some form or another. On the other hand, to give the shareholders the bonus shares themselves might lead to a large amount being precipitated on the market—a course which the directors, many of whom are also directors of the various companies whose shares are in question, would for their own sakes endeavour to avoid.

A weekly circular issued here and in the States by Jay Cooke Macculloch & Co., the eminent American bankers, states that the liberal receipts of cotton at the ports have caused the lower estimates of the last crop to be generally abandoned, and it is now very commonly conceded that the yield cannot fall below 3,700,000 bales; of which 2,198,213 bales have already come to hand, 467,704 bales more than last year. In the South a reduction of planting for the next crop is strongly urged by the press and the factors; but it usually happens that these exhortations, by creating an impression that less cotton will be grown, induce an enlarged production.

Under the influence of these same liberal receipts, the cotton market has been very dull this week. The import into Liverpool has been enormous, not far short of 200,000 bales, of which more than 160,000 are American. For the moment nothing of course can stand against that, although the sales have also been to a very fair extent. Another cause of the dulness has been an apprehension that the bank rate would be raised and a relative scarcity of money in consequence. As I have previously pointed out, I do not think the cotton market has really anything to fear from dearer money. If the rates of discount are seriously enhanced, it will be solely because peace will have been arranged, and the stimulus given to business generally by the return of peace would have an effect on our cotton manufacturing industry incomparably beyond any change such as we are at all likely to see produced by the fluctuations of money. The present position of things in Manchester is that spinners and manufacturers are still well under contract, and quotations as a rule are firmly maintained. The demand for China goods is still active, and it is to this, coupled with the engagements of manufacturers, that the present steadiness is owing. Last month the shipments to the China ports were excessive, and during the current one they are likely to be on an equally large scale. But for this demand shirtings must have followed the course of the cotton market, and 3d. to 6d. per piece decline would have been the natural result. As it is, so well are makers engaged that lower prices for goods and yarns cannot be safely anticipated for some time to come. On the contrary, if the demand for Calcutta or Bombay should set in, even to an average extent, higher rather than lower prices would probably be witnessed during the next three months. The shipments to Bombay last month were as follows :—Plain cottons 21,204,073 yards against 14,485,504 yards in January 1870, and 24,624,160 yards in January 1869; dyed and coloured cottons 2,969,057 yards last month against 1,813,855 yards in January 1870, and 2,001,447 yards in January 1869; printed cottons 1,023,861 yards in January last against 1,175,836 yards in January 1870, and 1,048,807 yards in January 1869; twist 615,834 lbs. last month against 444,066 lbs. in January 1870, and 580,120 lbs. in January 1869. To Calcutta the quantities differed very slightly from those last year. To China, however, the discrepancy is, as above hinted, enormous. The plain cottons sent to Hongkong last month were 10,240,290 yards against 3,134,208 yards in January 1870, and to Shanghai the quantity was no less than 41,094,093 yards against 10,846,316 yards in January last year.

The wool sales are still passing off briskly, and the advance of from ½d. to 1d. per lb. realised at the opening of the present series has been since maintained. The prospect of peace has powerfully affected this particular market, which has also been highly favoured by direct benefit from the war. Both in England and Germany the industry has been so active that stocks are low, in spite of the absence of direct French consumption. The latter now promises to resume its wonted place in this market, and signs of an improvement are already perceptible in a small increase of the number of French buyers attending the sales. Unfortunately the foreign trade is still greatly hampered in its operations by the difficulties of transport, the means of shipping and forwarding by rail being at present totally inadequate to the requirements. With the fact that wool is manifestly required in many quarters, present prices appear likely to be maintained to the close of the sales.

The Bank of England directors made no change in their rate yesterday—somewhat to the disappointment of the discount brokers who had put up their terms in anticipation. The results of their action, or rather inaction, and holding back from the market are seen in the items of the bank's return under the head of "other securities" which have increased a million and a half sterling during the week. But as the reserve of notes had increased half a million, and now amounts to thirteen millions sterling, and as the bullion also had augmented during the week, there was no occasion for the bank to act quite yet. The demand for money as yet has been rather in anticipation than to supply immediate wants, and the directors are not in the habit of anticipating. At the same time an upward movement in the rates of discount is about as certain as anything well can be; only we must wait for peace to see it. Till now there have been no exceptional influences at work, the indemnity extorted by the Prussians from Paris having been only partially drawn from this market. Bills on London to the amount of half—that is four millions sterling—were drawn by Rothschilds, Fould, and other Paris bankers, and if these were to be cashed and the gold sent over to Germany, a considerable bullion disturbance would no doubt follow. But a good deal of it is wanted to pay Prussian Government debts in England for purchases of war *materiel*, and the rest will go off very slowly. The real push will come when peace is made, and the war indemnity for France comes to be paid. Much French capital will at once be sent back to that country for employment, while, as the Germans will certainly hold part of France until all is paid, the French will strain every nerve to pay up and get quit of their unwelcome guests as soon as possible. Everything saleable will be turned into money, all debts that may be due abroad will be collected at once, and as a natural consequence there must be an excessive, though perhaps momentary, demand for money which it is not very easy to estimate. So far as we know, however, Count Bismarck, who has had the good sense to consult some eminent German bankers on the subject, will endeavour to gain his end by as little disturbance of the European money markets as can be avoided. For their own sakes the Germans will see to that point.

There have been very few failures during the week. The principal are Fulton, Henry and Co., shippers, Manchester and Glasgow; H. and W. Mumford, Bread Street, here, in the velvet trade; Cunliffe, Hinchliffe and Co., commission agents, Manchester; and Mansfield and Price, builders, Gray's Inn Road.

THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLECHASES, 1871.

STEWARDS.—F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.; A. Crawford, Esq., C.S.; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.; Major Willoughby; Captain Liddell; and Percy Benn, Esq., Hon. Secy.

The races to be run on a course marked out on the Flats.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with 10 G. M. from the fund. For all horses that have been regularly hunted this season with the Bombay, Nuggur, Guzerat, and Poona hunts. About 2 miles over a steeplechase course. Weight 12 st. Gentlemen riders.

		st	lbs	
Mr A Crawford's	b aus h Lord of the Isles	12	0	Mr Scott
The Spider's	b aus m Kitty	12	0	Owner
Mr L Crawford's	b aus h Chokra	12	0	Owner
Mr Jerry's	b aus m Daisy	12	0	Owner
Mr Keir's	b aus h Ackworth	12	0	Mr Warre

SECOND RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 20 each, with 10 G. M. from the fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds that have been regularly hunted this season with the above-mentioned hunts. About 2 miles over a steeplechase course. Weight 11st. for horses 14 hands; 4 lbs. allowed for every inch under, and 4 lbs. in excess for every inch over. Gentlemen riders.

		st	lbs	
Mr. C's	w a g Aaron	11	0	Mr B
Mr. Lang's	g a h Dady	11	10	The Spider
Mr Sam's	b a h Archie	11	4	Mr Scott
Zit's	f bu a h Jemmy	11	1	Owner

THIRD RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rupees 10. For all Hockey Ponies that have been regularly used at hockey up to the day of the race. About half a mile over hurdles. To be ridden by members of the Hockey Club. Weight 10st. 7 lbs.

		st	lbs	
The Spider's	g p Web	10	7	Owner
Zit's	g p Sitonisead	10	7	Owner
Mr B's	e p Dick	10	7	Owner

The first bell will ring at 5 P.M., and the races will start as follows :—First race at 5-15 P.M.; second race at 5-40 P.M.; and third race at 6 P.M.

EXTRA RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Rs. 15 each, with Rs. 100 from the fund, for all Arabs. Catch weights, not under 11 st. Gentlemen riders. Over the last mile of the Steeplechase Course. Post entries.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts :—

DHOLLERA, 5TH MARCH.—The weather during the week has been favorable. Prices in the districts have at last given way, and owners are now rather anxious to part with their cotton. Kupas, which last week was selling at Rs. 3, is now to be had at Rs. 2-10 per maund. The arrivals of new cotton to our market during the week amounted to about 200 candies, but the quality, as I stated in my last report, is not first class, and the rapid decline in prices is not likely to improve it. Our market is quiet at the following rates :—Old Churka at Rs. 155 and new Churka at Rs. 172 per Bombay candy.

BROACH, 8TH.—About 100 bales machine-ginned changed hands during the week at rates declining from Rs. 204 to Rs. 192 to Rs. 193 f. p. b. The Holi holidays caused a stoppage of two days, but now it is expected that business, notwithstanding the discouraging state of the Home market, will assume larger proportions. Broach and Jambooseer cotton maintain their good quality, but I have seen some very inferior Baroda. In Surat and Randere nothing has been done.

At Ahmedabad the local demand adverted to in a former report has ceased, and holders show some signs of weakness. Rates, however, keep very much higher than the gloomy prospects warrant. I quote machine Laria in f. p. b. Rs. 197 to Rs. 198.

WURDHA (HINGUNGHAT), 8TH.—Our supplies during the past week amounted to about 50 candies only, and during the last three days have ceased altogether owing to the Holi holidays; it is generally asserted that the crop this season is a very short one, and some of the villages estimate the same at about 6 annas in the rupee as compared with that of last year, but I think at least double that quantity will be more near the mark. I hear that there is plenty of ready cotton stored in the villages, kept back in expectation of higher rates. The jurree crop is estimated at about 4,000 bojas, and is said to be in splendid condition. Arrivals are expected within a month or six weeks The winter continues fine.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 8TH.—Owing to the Holi holidays nothing has been done in our market for the last three days. To-day there is not a bale in the market. Owners of cotton have at last become frightened at the great fall in prices, and seem now much more inclined to sell than they were a fortnight ago.

AKOTE, 8TH.—During the past week there has been a considerable falling off in the arrivals to this bazaar 677 candies only having arrived, being a diminution of 180 candies as compared with the previous week. The style of cotton, too, is not nearly so good in quality as we got at the commencement of the season; in fact it is difficult to meet with first class cotton. The most of what is arriving is filled with dirt and small leaf. There is a large quantity of superior cotton in the villages to come forward, but this is being kept back in the hopes of better rates ruling later on. The last two days there has been little doing owing to the Holi, and to-day the supplies will be insignificant.

KHAMGAUM, 8TH.—The Holi holidays have interfered a good deal with supplies to this market during the past week, about 500 to 600 candies only having been received. The quality of the greater proportion of arrivals is certainly not improving, and the lower stuffs are quite a drug in the market.

SHEAGAUM, 8TH.—The cloudy weather mentioned in my last report happily cleared off, and we have now bright days again with intense heat. The arrivals to this market for the week only amounted to about 300 candies. This short supply was no doubt on account of the holidays. The quality does not improve. Even in the best arriving, stain to a slight extent may be seen. In the fields in this neighbourhood there is now no cotton to be seen on the plants, and I hear that in the adjoining districts there is very little left.

CARWAR, 4TH.—During the past week about 100 candies Sawginned and Coompta have been taken up on European account, new, at Rs. 197 for the former, and Rs. 172 for the latter, f.o.b., free of pickings. To get good cotton of either description continues as difficult as ever, and this with the high range of prices curtails any large business which otherwise might be expected at this season.

BOMBAY.

THE DURHAM (s) left Aden on the 8th March in ballast for Bombay.

THE ELDON (s) left Suez on the 20th February for Juddah and Bombay.

THE MENZALEH (s), 851 tons, bound to Bombay, arrived at Aden on 26th February with a cargo of coals.

THE STEAMERS COLLINGWOOD, MALTA, AND MILBANKE, bound from Bombay to Liverpool, entered the Suez Canal on 18th, 19th, and 20th February, respectively.

"OLD TOM," who says he "encloses his card," has forgotten to do it.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on the 4th March was 50 ft. 8-10ths; on the corresponding Saturday of last year it was 52 ft. 9-10ths.

POOR BOX.—The Third Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 15 from R. J. Abraham, Esq., on behalf of Francis Turner, Esq., contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A RANEE AND A RAJA arrived here from Kattywar on Thursday evening with about two hundred attendants, and have taken up their residence temporarily in a bungalow near Byculla.

SIR WILLIAM GREY.—A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at 3 P.M. to-day on account of the departure of the Hon. Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant Governor of Be[illegible]

THROWING BALLAST OVERBOARD.—At the Fort [illegible] Court yesterday two natives were charged with [illegible] ing ballast overboard. Mr. Nana Morojee, w[illegible] the case, fined each of them ten rupees.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC, to be played at the [illegible] band-stand by the band of H. M.'s 4[illegible] Charlotte of Wales') Regiment, this evening :—

March	Good bye at the door	[illegible]
Overture	Heydee	[illegible]
Quadrille	Gorilla	[illegible]
Selection	Bohemian Girl	[illegible]
Valse	Kate Kearney	[illegible]
Glee	[illegible]herman	[illegible]
Galop	Express Train	[illegible]

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL COMPANY [illegible] very popular. On Wednesday evening th[illegible] performed the comedy of Khodabux befo[illegible] filled house; and they repeat the same thi[illegible] the Grant Road Theatre. The male a[illegible] racters are well personated, and the [illegible] be quite at home on the stage. In [illegible] farce of Jehangeershaw, there are to be [illegible] and music. An efficient band will be in [illegible]

THE MURDER OF A CHILD.—Dr. Hewl[illegible] an enquiry yesterday into the circumstan[illegible] with the death of a male child, name unk[illegible] body was found on the morning of the 15[illegible] dust-bin in Mungulwady. The jury found [illegible] child's death had been caused by its having [illegible] cated by some person or persons unknown, [illegible] circumstances that the act of such person [illegible] to the jurors unknown, was culpable homicide [illegible] ing to murder.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT SALT.—In the month of September last, about ten cartloads of salt were stolen from Pahadee, one of the villages of the Gorgaum Estate belonging to the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, by some coolies residing in Salsette, with the knowledge of a Government carkoon, peon and another person. Through the vigilance of Mr. Manockjee Furdonjee Patel, in the service of the honorable gentleman, the offenders were apprehended, tried by the magistrate of Tanna, and punished with fine and imprisonment. The Commissioner of Customs has, with the sanction of Government, rewarded Mr. Manockjee Patel with the sum of Rs. 388, in recognition of his services to the state. A short time ago a similar theft of timber belonging to Mr. Byramjee was detected by the same zealous Patel, and the offenders punished. On this account, too, Mr. Manockjee has received a substantial remuneration at the hands of Mr. Byramjee.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of a European aged about thirty-one years, named James Petts, an engineer in Her Majesty's Dockyard. Deceased lived with Mr. W. Desson, also an engineer in the Dockyard, at the Grant Buildings, and was addicted to drinking spirits. He used to drink heavily about once in three weeks. On Thursday morning he went to the house of Mr. J. Condran, an engineer, where he drank heavily all day with several friends. Daniel Mahon (a witness at the inquest) was in the house, but left at about half-past 1 p.m. When he returned at about 5 p.m. he saw deceased, who was sleeping on a cot, quite dead. He went and reported the matter to Constable O'Connor, who went to Mr. Condran, and as he was asleep he awakened him, and informed him of deceased's death. The jury came to the conclusion that the death had been caused by apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

A PRESENT TO PRINCESS LOUISE.—Among the numerous presents to the Princess Louise on the occasion of her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne is an elaborately carved ebony Mongbyr easy-chair, the gift of D. W. Campbell, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway Company, a distant relative of the noble bridegroom. The chair went to England by the P. and O. steamer Columbian.—*Pioneer*, March 9.

A BALL was given by the 1st Royals to their friends at Shahjehanpore on the 3rd instant. We hear that it was a splendid affair, and that some of the guests came all the way from Bareilly. The dancing was kept up until about 3 A.M., when the chief lady guest moved an adjournment. The mess house was brilliantly lighted and ornamented throughout, even out to the very gates. —*Deccan Herald*, March 10.

A HOUSE TAX AT POONA.—We hear that at the meeting of the General Municipal Committee on Wednesday last it was agreed to levy a house-tax in Poona. This tax has been hitherto opposed by the largest house-owners in Poona. It is one, however, which is universally imposed wherever there is a municipality, and we are glad to hear that the Poona Municipality has adopted it. A committee was appointed to inquire into the working of the various imposts now levied.—*Ibid.*

DR. ARNOTT, formerly Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, has proceeded to Bengal on privilege leave for two months. It is expected that on his return he will be confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in charge of the European Hospital, Bombay, and that Dr. Dymock will get a permanent appointment in the Grant Medical College. Dr. Davidson, our popular Acting Assistant Civil Surgeon, will then be permanently stationed here, where he is a universal favourite. —*Ibid.*

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a West Indian named Alexander Young was charged with committing an aggravated assault on William Walker, a seaman.

Complainant said—I am a seaman. About half-past 7 P.M. yesterday, I was at the corner of Hunnooman road, conversing with one Robert Boyd. Prisoner came up and said to Boyd, "Are you the man that struck me?" With this he struck me with a knife on my chest. I was slightly cut. He then ran away and I saw him again this morning at the Dhobie Talao chowkey.

After the examination of two or three witnesses, the magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGES OF PERJURY, &c.

A SHORT time ago we published a report of a case disposed of in the High Court, in which Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Chinoy was the plaintiff and Marwaree Bhugwandas Roopram was defendant. The case was originally tried before Mr. Justice Bayley, who decided it in plaintiff's favour. Against the learned judge's decision an appeal was made, which was argued before a full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green. The full Court confirmed decision of the original Court. Mr. Rustomjee appeared on Thursday with his solicitor, Mr. Peile, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained summonses against seven persons, as follows :—Bhugwandas Roopram and Mooljee Goolabchund were charged with criminal breach of trust, fabricating false evidence, and intentionally giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding; Mooljee Goolabchund with forgery, and Bhugwandass with abetment of forgery; Behariall Roopram, Buchraj Ramsook, and Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, with intentionally giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding, forgery, and fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding; and Nowrojee Pestonjee and Motilal Bhugwandas with intentionally giving false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding; and with abetment of the offence.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH, EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of "adopting a petition to the Houses of Parliament praying for Select Committees on Indian Affairs." The public were invited to attend, but the attendance of natives was only small; the number of Europeans present was two.

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett was called to the chair, and in opening the meeting, he said—We have met here to-day to adopt a petition to the address of both Houses of Parliament praying for the appointment of a select committee on Indian affairs. The petition will speak for itself, the committee of the Bombay Branch East India Association having devoted much time and trouble to preparing it, and I have no doubt one and all present here will approve of it. The nature of the English Constitution affords ample encouragement for representing our wants and wishes by means of petitions. I may mention that there lies in the Town Hall a petition to Parliament from the people of British India, and let those who have signed it not hesitate for a moment to come forward and adopt the one now presented. It is an admitted fact that since the last Charter discussions in 1852 there have been no regular sittings of select committees on Indian affairs and nothing beyond desultory discussions in Parliament. It is therefore [illegible] that we should bestir ourselves and pray for a Royal Commission to take evidence both in England and India. (Applause.)

Mr. Pherozeshaw Merwanjee Metha then, at the request of the Chairman, read over the proposed petition, which we published yesterday.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen moved the adoption of the petition, and in doing so said they were all filled with feelings of gratitude and satisfaction to find that attention had at last been directed in Parliament to the affairs of India, and that after so long a period of inaction a select committee had been appointed to enquire into the finances of the country. The petition showed that a number of subjects not necessarily relating to finances required anxious consideration and deliberate disposal, and the object thereof was to move the House of Commons to widen the scope of the enquiry which the select committee was to enter upon. Now, there was no doubt of anything—that they must awaken themselves to their own wants and take good care to make them known to the only authorities in whose power it was to give them redress. There was a feeling of justice among Englishmen and in England—and there was no question that there was a desire to do justice to the natives of this country, to redress all their wrongs and to treat them well, not simply as a great country to be held for the benefit of England and not for the benefit of the country itself at all. The fact of the forming of this association as a branch of the one in England—the very fact that the parent association had been got up in England—was pregnant with proof that a sense of justice there was strong, and that there [illegible] desire to deal with them liberally and [illegible] It behoved them when they found that in [illegible] unsolicited by them the English [illegible] directing their attention towards their [illegible] and endeavouring to take steps for the improvement of their condition, to put themselves on the [illegible] they were worthy of notice—that they [illegible] ready to reciprocate—and that they deserved better treatment than [illegible] been given them. If they were content to shrug [illegible] shoulders and keep quiet, why they might rest [illegible] their interests would not be considered but that they would be shelved amongst the numerous questions that occupied attention. The petition went over a great variety of questions, all very intimately connected with their welfare and with the good government of their country and which required only to be mentioned in order to show that they were of the highest importance and that in England they ought to be thoroughly sifted so that some satisfaction might be got and some practical advice given as to supplying the wants of the country. Some of the subjects had been pointed out before, and there was a great number of others which could have been brought forward, but evidently with the view of shortening the petition as much as possible they had not been mentioned in it. The petition prayed for a thing which of course was unprecedented, but which, he thought, would be allowed without hesitation;—it asked that there should be a local enquiry, and that the enquiries of the committee should be extended into India. Select commitees had done very useful work in the past and acquired no small amount of light with regard to India in England, but a good deal of light had been lost to these committees in consequence of their operations being confined to England alone; and now an attempt was to be made to ask the House to provide that the select committee should in India enquire into subjects of special interest and take the testimony of competent natives as well as Englishmen in India on the spot, and if an earnest appeal was made as to that matter no doubt the reasonableness of the demand would be at once attended to. They would ask for a thing unprecedented, no doubt, but still there would be no hesitation in granting it. It might be that interrogatories would be sent out or that officers would be appointed to examine persons here in the same way as by the committee in England, and unless some such thing were done he was afraid the operations of the committee would be ineffectual in a great measure. Therefore the petition prayed,—"That the select committee, appointed by your Honorable House to enquire into the finances of India, may be directed to enquire fully into all these various and important subjects, and into Indian affairs generally, and may be empowered to send out local commissions to take examinations on the spot, and ascertain the views of competent Europeans and natives throughout India." This was a proposal of great value, and he had no doubt it would meet with a ready response in England. He now begged leave to say a few words with regard to the various topics that had been touched upon in the petition. The first was with regard to the appointment of a native member to the Council of the Secretary of State for India. They already had the concession made to them that natives were admitted into the local and imperial Legislative Councils, and they now prayed that natives of India might be admitted as members of the Council in England, so that their country might be better represented there than it had hitherto been. It was a reasonable demand that an experiment which had been already tried might be permanently carried out. The next subject that was touched upon was the better representation of native interests in the local and imperial Legislative Councils. The concession had already been so far made, but there was no doubt that the way in which the appointments of natives to these Councils had hitherto been made was very little calculated to secure to the country the proper influence of the concession. On the one hand it might be doubted even by the natives whether they had yet arrived at that state of attainment to enable them to elect representatives to the Legislative Councils, but on the other hand they had seen that the mode in which appointment of natives had been made had been most unsatisfactory. The persons elected found themselves with very little influence in connection with the great landed interest, and there was also the fact that the native members were under the influence of the others, whereas it was necessary that representatives of the people should be entirely independent of the ruling authorities and should be the representatives of the people in reality. It might be possible to devise some plan for obtaining a satisfactory method for the appointment of representatives of the people at the same time that the objection with regard to the disqualification of the general masses for election could be obviated, and hence the suggestion in the petition. He would slip over some points as being in themselves very patent, very reasonable, and such as would commend themselves to the meeting as worthy of being pressed upon the attention of the House, and would next allude to the paragraph which referred to the uncovenanted service. Now, any one who had observed carefully the bestowal of the patronage in the uncovenanted service would be struck with this—that though in name that service was thrown open, still the concession was merely nominal. If any one took the trouble to look over the uncovenanted service list he would find that the great majority of appointments in the service were practically held by others than natives. Now he did not mean to say that every single appointment ought to be given to natives, but what he would urge was that a fair proportion of them ought to come to natives of this country. Whilst the civil service was being thrown open and natives were being admitted into it if they would take the trouble to go to England, the posts which were at their own doors and which they could enter upon without going to England were, so far as they knew, sedulously and studiously taken away from them. By the letter of the statute they were entitled to hold any appointment whatever in the uncovenanted service, but then the practical bestowal of patronage was what they had reason to complain of, and he was most happy to see this subject had occurred to the framers of the petition. He had no doubt that when the thing was looked into it would be ascertained that they had a just ground of complaint in this matter. The petition next touched upon finance and the decentralization scheme and so forth, and then the military charges, which of course was connected with finance, and then came the question of the Home charges. After that it referred to the development of the resources of the country by the introduction of useful public works. Hitherto, though the Public Works Department had been the one in which the most lavish expenditure—next to the military probably—had been made, they had seen that works of utility had been neglected. Irrigation, for instance, had been woefully neglected, and though attention had been drawn to this subject, little practical good had yet been done in this department. This matter was once more agitated in this petition, and there was a hope that some good would come out of this agitation. (Applause.) The petition next referred to the subject of education which, he took it, was of vital importance. He would venture to say that if a quarter of the money at present expended on military charges were spent on the education of the people they would be able to disband a large proportion of the regiments—that was to say if the regiments were kept up for keeping the people in awe. If the regiments were maintained in case of an attack by foreign powers, of course he had nothing to say. But special efforts should be made with regard to the education of the people. As pointed out in the petition the State grant for education was too disproportionately small compared with the needs of the country, and he thought they had just reason to complain that they had not been fairly dealt with in this department and to press the subject on the attention of the House at this juncture—from which he hoped they would obtain a better concession than they had hitherto had. Next in the petition came the administration of justice, and as one connected with that department, probably he might be expected to say a little. There was no question that this department was in need of a good deal of reform—that it needed qualified and skilled judges and, he would add, magistrates—(applause)—there was no question whatever. At present, practically it came to this—that the second class mamlutdar, known hitherto by the name of mahalkeri, was a magistrate of the second class, and the mamlutdar was one of the first class; and they had seen not only these low classes of magistrates but—as if there were no end of the magistrate element—they had had honorary magistrates created, and then they had had people of very indifferent education, and people, he would venture to say, ill qualified for the discharge of magisterial functions, made magistrates simply because they were admired or liked by the district magistrate. They had had instances of such magistrates, and he was happy to say the honorary magistrates had been allowed to be only honorary and had now practically very little to do. That was a most happy thing for India. With regard to this subject he would venture to press upon their attention that the present practice of conferring the office of magistrate upon persons who had had no training whatever of any kind for the performance of the work was an abuse which he trusted would be anxiously considered by Government. He took it that for the civil judicial appointment—(by "civil" he here made the distinction between civil and criminal)—as monsiffs or subordinate judges there was no standard required. Native judges in the civil category were required to have a certain standard of qualification, but there was none whatever required for the magistrate—as soon as a man was appointed to a revenue post he was made a magistrate forthwith, and nothing at all was looked into as to whether he was qualified by education or by intellectual endowments, or by what was still more important—a very moral and temperate discretion. And yet what a power he had for bringing persons before him and subjecting them to annoyance or disgrace!—if nothing worse happened, though he was afraid indeed that worse often occurred. A man of position was liable to be hauled before such persons and dealt with summarily with all the rigours of criminal law. This was a department that ought to receive most anxious attention, and he trusted that sooner or later the evil he complained of would be removed. His idea was that the sooner the magisterial functions were separated from the revenue functions the better. (Applause) The next subject in the petition related to Native States, and it was suggested that the relations of the British Government to Native States should be placed upon a better footing. At present the native rajah was either the pet of the Government, the pet of the Political Agent, or was a person whom the Political Agent considered it his bounden duty to denounce—either he was allowed to do what he liked and was made perfectly independent, or, on the other hand, he was to be goaded and controlled, checked and spurred, just as the Political Agent chose. This subject required very serious consideration, and it also was very happily brought forward. The petition might appear long, but that was because it went over such an extensive field and not because any point required discussion, and he trusted all would regard it as worthy of acceptance. (Applause.) Mr. Shantaram concluded by formally moving that the petition should be adopted.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Rutnaghur here rose and said he agreed with the gentleman who had just taken his seat in thinking that when they saw the people in England coming forward they ought also to be up and doing.

The Chairman interrupted this speaker with the remark that the resolution had not yet been seconded and that until it was so Mr. Nusserwanjee could not speak.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, pleader, seconded the motion for the adoption of the petition. In speaking of the importance of the second subject in the petition, he said it had been expected that the native representatives in the Legislative Councils would be persons who possessed influence among the people and who would be likely to explain their wants. He was afraid, however, the result had been far from satisfactory. One result had been that the men appointed were natives, but that was the only sense in which they represented the people of the country—(app[illegible] the persons wanted were men endowed w[illegible] gifted with knowledge, having an interest in [illegible] with power to express the feelings of the [illegible] communicate them to Government. (Applause.) It was invidious to make comparisons. There were now and then some very good exceptions, but that only proved the truth of his general remark, and showed that so far the intention of the Act had been frustrated. As to the paragraph of the petition regarding the uncovenanted service he would say, irrespective of all economic considerations let the appointments be given to the men best qualified to hold them, whether native, British-Indian, or European. (Applause.) The next paragraph referred to a scheme of decentralization, doubtless as promulgated in the December resolution. That was a most important matter, but there was one thing which they, natives, were apt to forget. They were apt to think that if the head of a Government was allowed to have his own way with the finances of his local government he would be careful in the administration of them. No doubt that was the intention, but there could be nothing worse than to allow a man who was not acquainted with the wants of a country to have its resources at his disposal. It would be the height of absurdity to do so, and care must be taken that whoever was the head of the Government was not at liberty to take whatever measures he might think fit, but that all should be done in a fixed manner. That was the only way to control the money—they must make measures against human nature—must not trust to the caprice of one individual but put it out of his power to deal with the money as he might think fit. (Applause). Then came the most tremendous question of military expenditure—£18,000,000 sterling! That was an awful sum to contemplate. It was estimated by some as a half, by others as a third, of the whole income of the Empire, but whichever it was, made to his mind no difference. He differed from those who talked of a curtailment of the army which was appointed for the various provinces of India. He did not say there was one European soldier more than they wanted in India. He was not one of those who believed that to be always prepared for war was a bad means of preventing it—far from it; though every one of the 52,000 soldiers might not be on duty any given day, the presence of a vast body of European troops inspired fear and terror into those whose ideas were sanguinary, and who had not forgotten the late revolution. There was not one soldier more than they wanted. It was all very well to talk of moral means, but they could not expect 150 millions of people to be strictly loyal, never conspiring against the Government. That was impossible in the nature of things, and, being so, he hoped it would be as evident to all as it was to him that they had not one single soldier of a European army more than they had need of. Therefore he submitted that the army held in India by Government was not excessive, even if it was not actively employed. But it was in reference to the cost that he denounced it, and that was what they all denounced. Then they came to another question equally important as the one he had touched on—the Home Charges. These came to no small sum. Who was responsible for them?—with the utmost diligence he had not been able to ascertain who was responsible for these charges. The Government of India complained that they were multiplying and the Secretary of State recommended economy, and yet they found these charges amounted to the enormous sum of £10,000,000. The next question was with regard to the guarantee of Indian allowance, and he submitted that as the Queen of England was the Sovereign of India, her Government ought to guarantee the Indian loans, and so save a deal of interest without incurring any liability.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Rutnaghur again rose and said he felt it hard to say whether he should support this petition. He was inclined to oppose it on the ground that the field traversed by it was more wide and comprehensive than the one previously sent. He agreed with Mr. Shantaram's remark that they ought to show their appreciation of the desire the English people were showing to do India justice, but while he upheld that opinion he thought they ought to be very discriminating in their remarks. But the field of the petition was very wide, and it was impossible for any committee of intelligent men to review the subjects, and he therefore opposed this petition for the reasons given in support of it by the gentleman who had moved its adoption. If the question of Indian Finance had been mentioned, it would have been enough to vex the best men in England and Ireland. (Laughter.) He was of opinion that the petition ought to have been circulated before they met that day, so that they might have had time to consider it and show its failings; as it was he opposed it. The history of British India for the last ten years was full of deficits,—deficits had been going on from the time of Clyde and Lord Hastings till the present time. If they ransacked the histories for the last ten years they would find nothing more interesting than the financial statements of the Government of India. Now that was important, and they ought to have made it the special foundation of their petition. It was almost absurd to vest a Herculean task in the charge of twelve or fifteen gentlemen sitting in the capital of the United Kingdom. Twelve years ago cries went to England from the people of this land that the finances were badly administered. The English people had generosity—a Chancellor of the Exchequer came to India and acted according to the sublime modes which were pursued in England. People cried out that he was going to introduce modes not adapted in the nineteenth century to the civilization of India, which could hardly be compared with the twelfth century in Europe. Two or three Chancellors suggested and tried modes. One tried an income tax but that was abolished, then a license tax was tried but that was so unequal in its accidence that it also was abolished. Now the subject of finance would embrace decentralization, and he said that was a widening out which ought not to have been made in it. Another objection to the petition was that it was not earnest. Why should gentlemen with blood warm in their veins, as Shakespeare would put it, stand quietly looking on? (Laughter.) And why gentlemen with their blood warm for the decentralization of India should write such stuff in a petition setting out their grievances he could not understand. (Laughter and applause.) The petition should be marked with earnestness and devotion, and express feelings in a way that would act on those who read it in England, but there was nothing in this one to stimulate gentlemen sitting in London every day. (Laughter.) It ought to be marked with earnestness and zeal, so that, coming from this country, it would touch others.

Mr. Janardhun Succaram Gadgil said he should like to reply to the last speaker. While giving him full credit for the earnestness with which he had expressed his sentiments and for his belief that the subjects in the petition were too many in number and too wide in their scope. Before he touched on these objections, however, he wished to say a few words with regard to his view of the petition. The mover and seconder of the resolution had dwelt on the petition exclusively from a native point of view, but it must be borne in mind that the East India Association, of which this was a branch, was not exclusively to represent natives only, but it took into consideration the interests of English, Scotch, and Irish as well as of the natives of India. Therefore, this petition from the Bombay Branch of the East India Association would have the aspect of going forth as a representation of the feelings of all Her Majesty's subjects that took an interest in India, and he for his part thought that, though the first two speakers had spoken in such a way as if the petition represented the grievances of only the natives of India, still the subjects argued were on the whole such as to apply as much to Englishmen as to natives. His ground for that opinion was that the well-being of the natives of India and justice to them were not inconsistent, but the contrary, with the interests of Englishmen and of the British Empire, so that whatever they urged there as requiring the attention of Parliament on account of injustice to the natives of India could be urged in England as being for the well-being of British India. He thought he was not unique in the view that the petition might safely go forth as the representation of all the members of the East India Association, European as well as native, because most of the points urged in the petition had been urged in the English press in India as well as in the native press, and he thought the English press had discussed them more earnestly on many of the subjects than even the native press had done. With regard to Mr. Nusserwanjee's suggestion that the petition should refer only to the question of finance, he need only say that if that had been all they wished to draw attention to, they need not have prepared a petition, as a select committee had already been appointed by Parliament to consider that subject. But it appeared to him that there was at that moment the greatest necessity for a petition such as that just proposed, as they had arrived at a stage in the history of the administration of India when a thorough consideration of all the existing laws and machinery should take place. Theory and practice seemed to be fighting hard against each other. In theory all were equal in the eye of the law, but as a matter of fact they found lower elements coming into contact in practice and evading the most wise provisions of the law. According to the English law India was to be treated with the same leniency as the parent country, but according to the Executive Government that had not been carried out, and now they saw the struggle. Thus they saw that the native and the European were equal in the eye of the law, but as a matter of fact, whether from political reasons that could not be given vent to or from lower motives, they found that the law did not come into power, and they had the words of the very highest authority, namely, the Duke of Argyll himself, that all the laws for admitting natives to the higher posts were as a matter of fact null and void. There was this severe struggle between theory and practice, and things had now arrived at such a stage that if the practice was not made more uniform consequences serious to the safety of the Empire would accrue, and that made him think that this was the time at which they should go up with a prayer to Parliament asking them to consider everything relating to India and let them know what they were to expect practically from Great Britain. He thought they would find in everything this state of facts which he had described. He would take one instance—the Disarming Act. The theory was that all classes were equal; they were told there was no reason to fear the people of India were disloyal: and then came that Act depriving men of every weapon. They had seen the horrible consequences—hundred of lives lost in every presidency if not every province, but still Government perpetuated this act though it had been passed for a limited number of years only. He need not say what historians had written about disarming a whole nation, but he thought one historian had shown that the Roman policy of disarming provinces resulted in no good to the empire and in effects to the whole of Europe which centuries did not efface. Why was this distrust?—this was the time to consider if it was right to disarm the whole nation. (Applause.) Regarding Mr Nusserwanjee's remark as to placing such a wide subject before twelve or fifteen gentlemen, he could only say that the government of a large empire was not a farce, it was a reality, and if the government of India has to be performed properly these things must be looked into. If thirteen gentlemen could not do the work, why, let thirty or three hundred be appointed:—the government of India could not be stopped because the enquiries were vast, and if the enquiries were necessary they must be made at any cost and any trouble. (Applause.)

The petition was then adopted.

Mr. W. M. Wood said he had been asked to do a very simple thing, and it was as well that it was simple, for if he had been asked to speak on this petition there was no saying where he might have stopped, the previous speakers had been so suggestive. What he had been asked to do was to propose the following resolution—"That the [illegible] committee of the Bombay Branch do forward the petition now adopted to the parent association in London with a request that the Council of the Association will be kind enough to get the petition properly presented to both Houses of Parliament." The petition had now been adopted, and he thought it would be as well to have it properly presented; and whatever objection he might have to the petition—and he dared say there might be a good many—he was in favour of its being properly presented, and thought the council of the association was the proper body to have that done. It was, he thought, fortunate that the board comprised gentlemen of all parties, so that if there was any imprudence it would be taken notice of at headquarters. I therefore (concluded Mr. Wood) move that the council of the association be asked to take care of our petition. (Applause.)

Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. R. K. Cama, seconded by Mr. P. M. Metha, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

The meeting then separated.

DISTRICT PLEADER'S EXAMINATION

OUT of 500 candidates who presented themselves for the District Pleader's Examination only twenty-six have passed. The examination was conducted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarkur, Deputy Registrar in the Appellate Side of the High Court, Khan Saheb Cowasjee Eduljee, second class Subordinate Judge of Waghra, and the Moonsiff of Penn. We are told that almost all the papers were searchingly examined by Mr. Justice Kemball.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT BOREE BUNDER STATION.

As the through train from Kistna was approaching Boree Bunder Station yesterday at one o'clock, a collision occurred through the negligence of a pointsman which caused an alarming crash in the carriages, but which very fortunately resulted in no serious injuries. It happened that just as the train was approaching the station, an engine and carriage were moving off to Byculla, and the down line pointsman, whose only duty was to hold the points steady, stupidly turned the engine and carriage on to the up line, so that they came into collision with the incoming train just on this side of the wooden bridge which crosses the line about 200 yards from the station platform. Being so near the station, the Kistna train was coming at a very slow speed, else the collision could not have failed to result in some deaths; but as it was the first class carriage and the two second class carriages in the train had the wood work of their sides knocked to pieces, and are rendered quite useless. The third class carriages, which were in the rear end of the train, are very little the worse for the shock. Fortunately most of the passengers left the train at Byculla, and none of those who remained were seriously hurt. Colonel Worgan, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, and Miss Worgan, were the only first class passengers in the train, and luckily escaped with a few slight bruises, though the first class carriage was perhaps more damaged than any other.

Immediately after the accident happened, the station-master exerted himself to have the line cleared as quickly as possible, and in twenty minutes had removed the broken carriages and the *débris*, so that there was no detention of the traffic, and the train from Jubbulpore, due at half-past one, was not at all obstructed.

The delinquent pointsman, as is usual in such cases, "bolted" immediately, and the police are on the look-out for him. We may add that no blame is to be attached to the railway authorities for the accident by overworking the pointsman, for he had only commenced work a few hours before the accident, and had only the down line points to look after. The points on the up line were kept by another man.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Third Sunday in Lent, 12th March 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 346.

5 P.M.—Catechising.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 81, 326, and 275.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

During Lent, Evening Prayer and Sermon on Wednesdays at 6 P.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 81 and 165.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 95, 222, and "Holiest, breathe an evening blessing."

Offertory at evening service in behalf of the choir fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 82 (Lord, in this Thy mercy's day), 190 (O let him whose sorrow), and 285 (Christian, dost thou see them?)

Collections after each service for church expenses and the poor.

Divine Service on Wednesdays at 6 P.M., and on Fridays at 5-30 P.M. during Lent.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning service.

6 P.M.—Evening service.

Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M. S. Semiramis, lying off Customs Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, A. C. F., to commence at eleven o'clock A.M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 4th Mar., 1871.
Open 1,258 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,01,939	3	2
Merchandize	4,24,991	12	6
Electric Telegraph	1,206	5	11
Earth Trains	4,155	12	0
Total Rs.	5,32,293	1	7
Corresponding week last year open 1,032½ miles ... Total Rs.	4,96,541	15	11
Increase	35,751	1	8

PETITION OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the East India Association, of No. 20, Great George Street, in the City of Westminster, by the Council of the said Association.

SHEWETH,—That your petitioners' Association is composed of more than one thousand persons, both Europeans and natives of India, and comprises Peers of the realm, members of Parliament, officers in the Army, merchants and others, who have associated themselves together for the purpose of watching the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of British India as regards all questions of importance connected therewith, and aiding the measures of Government in the work of administration.

That at a meeting of the members of your petitioners' Association held on the 27th day of July, 1870, a resolution was passed, that with a view to meet the present critical position of public affairs in India, to allay the alarm and dissatisfaction produced by the recent enhancement of taxation, and to place the financial administration of the country on a sound and satisfactory footing your petitioners' Council be requested to prepare and present an humble petition to Parliament for the appointment of select committees of both Houses of Parliament to make a searching inquiry into the general administration, both at home and in India, of Her Majesty's Indian territories, more especially in relation to the conduct of the Financial Department since the transfer of the Government from the late Honourable the East India Company to the Crown.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that a select committee of your honourable House may be appointed to make an inquiry into the general administration, both at home and in India, of Her Majesty's Indian territories, more especially in relation to the conduct of the Financial Department since the transfer of the Government from the late Honourable the East India Company to the Crown.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The above petition was to be presented in the House of Commons on Friday, the 17th February, by Sir Charles J. Wingfield, C.B., K.C.S.I., M.P.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Overland Mail*, Feb. 17.)

THE people of Paris are no longer in a starving condition; the armistice is extended to February 24.

Election returns show that France has sent to the Constituent Assembly a large majority of Conservative and Moderate members. It is estimated that two-thirds are for a Monarchy and one-fifth for a Republic.

The Provisional Government of France has resigned.

Napoleon's Proclamation to the French people has not been received with favour.

About 300 members were present at the first meeting of the French National Assembly in Bordeaux on Sunday, February 12.

General Garibaldi has visited Bordeaux, and after recording his vote in favour of the Republic, has resigned his seat in the Constituent Assembly, surrendered his military command, and returned by Marseilles to Caprera.

Mr. Gladstone's motion that the Princess Louise should receive on her marriage a dowry of £30,000 and an annuity of £6,000 met with almost unanimous approval.—Mr. P. A. Taylor, in opposing the second reading of the Dowry Bill, found but two supporters—Mr. Fawcett and Sir C. Dilke.

The first division of the Session took place on the second reading of the Bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The votes were given in a small House, 125 for and 84 against.

A remark from the Premier that Lord Palmerston and Earl Clarendon did not consider the neutralisation of the Black Sea a permanent necessity has evoked a warm controversy on the accuracy of the statement and the indiscretion of the speaker.

Sir Spencer Robinson's removal from the Admiralty has occasioned much comment; Capt. Robert Hall is his successor. Correspondence between Sir S. Robinson and Mr. Gladstone has been published.

A Foreign Office Blue-book of 270 folio pages supplies evidence of the activity of the British Government in sustaining a neutral policy during the war.

The Duke of Cambridge, in a speech at the London Orphan Asylum, on February 15, defended himself against the charge of obstructing army reform.

Sir Henry Storks (Liberal) has been returned for Ripon, defeating Mr. Cayley (Conservative) by 220 votes. Mr. George Leeman (Liberal) has been returned for York, in room of Mr. Brown-Westhead, resigned.

Mr. Voysey's sentence of deprivation for heresy has been confirmed on appeal by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Upper House of Convocation, by 10 4, has condemned the presence of a Unitarian in the body entrusted with the revision of the Scriptures.

Mr. Cardwell has successfully introduced the Government plan of Army Organisation. The Army Estimates exceed those of last year by £2,886,700 It is proposed to abolish the system of purchase, and to amalgamate the whole of the land forces. Commissioners to be appointed to purchase the commissions of retiring officers, in which an expenditure of about £8,000,000 is expected. Entrance to the army to be by competitive examinations, and promotion by selection. The Crown, in place of Lords-Lieutenant, to grant commissions in the Militia. The total number of men under the Government scheme, capable of taking service at the shortest notice, will be half a million. In cases of great emergency compulsory service is provided for. Troops at Labuan are to be replaced by a police force, and the Ceylon Rifle Corps reduced by two companies.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Major-Gen. H P. Wulff, R.A.; Lieut.-Gen. A. Macbean, late R.A.; Col. G. J. Brown, late 4th Hussars; Lieut.-Col. T. J. Gardiner, Bengal Retired List; Capt. G. P. Heathcote, late 52nd Regt.; Capt. J. E. Thewles, late 7th Dragoon Guards; Capt. W. Bayly, Madras Retired List; Staff Assist. Surg. F. H. Waylen; Lady Grimstead; Mr. A. Applegath; and Mr. J. Sidebottom, M.P.

THE FRENCH PRISONERS AND THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LEIPSIC, Feb. 17.—As already announced, a petition to the National Assembly at Bordeaux is circulating among the French prisoners, in which the captured French army in Germany make the following declaration:—

"We will obey the Government which France shall choose; but if our position as soldiers prohibits us from taking part in the political struggle, we have the right to demand as citizens that the Government to which it will be our duty to give our blood shall be the true expression of the will of the country. We have therefore the honour to request you to appeal to universal suffrage in order to decide the two following questions:—1, Monarchy or Republic; 2, The name of the Monarch. In case of the monarchy being successful, we beforehand engage upon our honours to submit to the will of the country."

A NEW JERSEY STORY.

THE last fish story comes from New Jersey. Lately, in the interior of that State, a mild-looking countryman entered a railway car, bearing a bundle tied up in a handkerchief, which he placed under the seat at the end of the car. After travelling along for about half an hour, a lady sitting in front of the countryman was observed to move uneasily in her seat, and to cast savage glances at a seemingly respectable man sitting by her side. In a few minutes afterwards another lady, still further to the front, "became uneasy," and at last, rising in her seat, requested some gentleman in the car would protect her from an elderly-looking gentleman by her side, and whom she stated had insulted her. A dozen persons offered their assistance, and before the accused could speak in his own defence his hat was jammed over his eyes and he was dragged to the rear of the car. While there, and carrying on with the avengers a war of words as to what the indignity meant, still another lady rose, also seated further up the car, and accused a gentleman sitting behind her with improper conduct. A rush was made for the insulter number two, but that gentleman vigorously defended himself with a large walking stick he happened to have (and which, by the by, was one cause of the last troubles, his accuser stating that he had indecorously been rapping her ankles under the seat with the same) and, while the struggle to get at him was still in progress, somebody in the front of the car shouted "There's a snake on the floor." A scene then ensued. The ladies in the car clambered up on to the seats, and many got on the arms and backs of the same. One elderly maiden managed to stand on the backs of two seats in the best circus manner possible under the circumstances, while a young mother threw her baby into a parcel rack, and then hung convulsively to a ventilator. The confusion awoke the countryman, who, on being told of the snake, first felt in his bundle, and then exclaimed, I'm blamed if that old eel hain't got loose;" started for the front, and soon returned grasping firmly an immense eel, which he had first caught while out fishing, but which, when brought into the car, had managed to get out of the bundle, and had wended its way to the front, lovingly caressing the different varieties of ladies' garters which he encountered on the way. Apologies given and received straightened everything in that car but the hat that was jammed down, and the countryman leaving at the next station no blood was drawn.—*New York Times.*

IT is noticeable that while the Queen's Speech refers to legislation on public houses the *Saturday Review* and the *Lancet* have been calling attention to "alcoholism" in drawing rooms, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* to the increased and increasing dimensions of modern wine-glasses, and the growing taste for champagne at luncheon. It seems, also, but too true, that "unwomanly intoxication is assuming fearful proportions in London."—*Overland Mail*, Feb. 17.

FRIGHTFUL SCENES IN THE JURA.

HERR VON WICKEDE, of the *Cologne Gazette*, describing an excursion he made from Belfort to Pontarlier, says—

"Heaps of forsaken corpses mouldered [illegible] the bushes and in the ditches by the high road. Not far from Montbeliard a doctor and I found eight Frenchmen dead in one house, and already in an advanced stage of decomposition. Among them lay a wounded man still alive, and who cried out for help in a lamentable voice. We took him out with some difficulty and laid him in the open air. He was a little man, scarcely seventeen years of age, a student at Avignon. A Prussian grenade had torn his two legs below the knees. He had remained in this state seven whole days without being attended to, without water, and entangled among all those corpses. He had wrapped up his wounds in the rags of his uniform, and the cold had stopped the hemorrhage. He had crawled up to his companions, and had taken bits of biscuit out of their pockets, which sufficed for his subsistence; he had slaked his burning thirst by drinking the great flakes of snow which fell in at the window. He had lived thus for a week. The unhappy man has been taken to Switzerland, and the doctor thinks he will live. Horseflesh is now the principal food of the inhabitants of the country; and I have myself seen a bevy of famished women throw themselves upon a dead horse like a pack of wolves, and tearing it with all sorts of instruments, swallow morsels quite raw. I have even been told—but I do not vouch for the truth of this—that the unfortunate people have eaten human flesh taken from the remains of the dead soldiers. This is the eighth campaign I have been through, but neither in Algeria, nor in Italy, nor in Bohemia, not even in Sleswick, have I seen sights so horrible."

PROCLAMATION OF NAPOLEON.

CASSEL, Feb. 10.

THE Emperor Napoleon has issued the following Proclamation to the French people, dated the 8th:—

"Betrayed by fortune, I have preserved since my captivity that profound silence which is misfortune's mourning. So long as the Armies of France and Germany confronted one another I abstained from all steps or words which might have divided the public mind. I can no longer be silent in face of the disasters of my country without appearing to be insensible to its sufferings. When I was compelled to surrender myself a prisoner I could not treat for Peace; my decisions would have seemed dictated by personal considerations; I left to the Government of the Regent the duty of deciding whether the interests of the nation required a continuance of the struggle. Notwithstanding unheard-of reverses France was not subdued. Our strongholds still held out, few Departments were invaded, Paris was in a state of defence, and the area of our misfortunes might have been limited.

"But while attention was fixed upon the enemy an insurrection broke out in Paris. The seat of the National Representatives was violated, the safety of the Empress was threatened, a Government installed itself by surprise in the Hôtel de Ville, and the Empire, which the whole nation had just acclaimed for the third time, was overthrown, abandoned by those who should have been its defenders. Setting aside for a time my presentiments, I exclaimed, 'What matter the dynasty if the country can be saved!' and, instead of protesting against the violence done against right, I desired the success of the National Defence, and I have admired the patriotic devotion shown by the offspring of all classes and of all parties.

"Now that the struggle is suspended, that the Capital, notwithstanding an heroic resistance, has succumbed, and that all reasonable chance of victory has disappeared, it is time to ask for an account from those who have usurped power of the blood shed without necessity, the ruin heaped up without reason, the resources of the country squandered without control.

"The destinies of France cannot be abandoned to a Government without a commission, which, while disorganizing the administration, has not left standing a single authority emanating from universal suffrage. The nation cannot long obey those who have no right to command. Order, confidence, and solid Peace will not be restored till the people has been consulted as to which is the Government most capable of repairing the national disasters.

"In the solemn circumstances in which we are situated, in the face of an invasion, and with Europe attentive, it is important that France should be one in her aims and her desires as well as in her decisions. Such is the object towards which the efforts of all good citizens should tend.

"As regards myself, bruised by so much injustice and such bitter deception, I do not come forward to-day to claim rights which four times in 20 years you freely confirmed. In the presence of the calamities which afflict us there is no room for personal ambition. But so long as the people regularly assembled in its *comitia* shall not have manifested its will it will be my duty to address myself to the nation as its real representative, and to tell it that all that may be done without your direct participation is illegitimate. There is but one Government which has issued from the national sovereignty, and which, rising above the selfishness of parties, has the strength to heal your wounds, to reopen your hearts to hope, and your profaned churches to your prayers, and to bring back industry, concord, and peace to the bosom of the country.'

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"

OF FEBRUARY 18.

THE BEST MAGAZINES.

Cereals for France.

GRATITUDE.

Fastidious Vagrant—"And they ain't 'alf buttered! I could 'a done as well if I'd gone up the lane to the 'Union!'"

LA SAGE.

Mrs. Partington hopes (with Her Majesty) that all will go well in Spain, but does not see a good omen in the placing of King Asmodeus on the throne.

EXCESSIVE BAIL.

Justice (to Bismarck)—"Your client was assaulted, and you ask that the defendant 'shall be bound over to keep the peace for many years.' But I cannot sanction a demand for exorbitant securities."

CAPE DIAMONDS AND DRINK.

Take all precious stones; from East India those brought
The highest esteemed for their splendour of shine, [are
South African diamonds so rank in water
That they correspond to South African wine.

"A NIGHT OF IT."

Young Wife (2 a.m.)—"Dinner at the Albion! the Theatre! and supper and a rubber at the Club! Well, Henry, I wonder you did not go to all the places of amusement in London, and (sobbing) not come home all night!"

Henry—"My dear, all th' other plashes shu' rup!!"

ONE TOO MANY.

Scene—Corner of wood from which fox is supposed to have broken. Hounds, on emerging from covert, suddenly throw up, and seem undecided. General disappointment and disgust of master, who rides up to Yokel standing near. "Did you see the fox break at this corner, my man?"

Yokel. "See un? Yaas, I seed un coom oot, but (looking cunning)—— I druv un back agen!"

ROGUES FALLING OUT.

Mamma—"What is baby crying for, Maggie?"

Maggie—"I don't know."

Mamma—"And what are you looking so indignant about?"

Maggie—"That nasty, greedy dog's been and took and eaten my punge-take!"

Mamma—"Why, I saw you eating a sponge-cake a minute ago!"

Maggie—"O—that was baby's!"

"I'D RATHER BE A KITTEN, AND CRY 'MEW.'"

At a recent Conservative banquet, we read that Mr. H. Mew (Mayor of Newport) said that

"He was born a Conservative, bred a Conservative, and saw no cause, as far as he could observe at present, for altering his opinion, and he hoped he should die a Conservative."

Of Mr. Mew's breeding we have nothing to say; probably it was very good breeding. About the last event to which he alludes we would say only that we trust it is as far off as his friends desire. But his being born a Conservative *was* remarkable. Fancy a baby pledged to protection, Bishops in Parliament, anti-Reform in Army and Navy, and the exclusion from the emoluments of the Universities of all who decline to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles of the establishment! Mr. Mew may have been (as no doubt the doctor declared was the case) the finest baby ever seen, but he was certainly the funniest.

"CONCERNING PRINCESSES."

Her Majesty is stated to have ordered that the mark indicative of shortness shall be placed over the second vowel in the name of the Princess Helena (thus, "Helĕna") in the Peerages. Loyal to the utmost, Mr. Punch takes leave to promote his Sovereign's intention by presenting her subjects with a mnemonic rhyme, though one W. Shakspeare has already indicated the proper accent, in the line,

"Not Hermia, but Helena I love."

Persons are not to pronounce H.R.H.'s name as they would do in this couplet,

"Never in England was seen a
Princess more kind than Helena,"

But as they would in this one—

"Christian declares there's a spell in a
Song, when 'tis sung by his Helena."

This duty discharged, this pleasure enjoyed, Mr. Punch may, with the utmost respect, ask whether the Peerages ought not to make another alteration? He reads in *Debrett*, and in *Dod*, that the 19th March, 1848, was the birthday of Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, in whose happiness all her Royal Mother's subjects are rejoicing. The *Court Circular* has varied H R.H.'s name to "Louise," so that when we have come on the former name in the books, we may say with the late Mr. Wordsworth,

"I met Louisa *in the shade*."

If the Court Circularian acts, as he doubtless doth, *jussu*, a second order will probably be addressed to the editors of the invaluable volumes to which Mr. Punch has referred. [Are 7231 Correspondents satisfied? P.].

CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.—No Europeans should be without a supply of Jeremie's celebrated "Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic," which has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. The manufacturers, Savory and Moore, of New Bond Street, supply it in bottles, with full directions, and it is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers. The public should see the well-known names of "Savory and Moore" on the bottles.

DISCUSSION ON THE COMMERCE OF INDIA.

AT a meeting of the India Committee of the Society of Arts, held in London on February 15, Sir Bartle Frere presiding, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji read a paper on "The Commerce of India." He attributed the general ignorance in this country of the condition and trade of India to fallacious statements put forward by the India House itself in past days, and by other authorities; and he addressed himself to show the poverty which existed in India. A parliamentary document stated in 1858 that the great excess of exports over imports was regularly liquidated in silver, and also that the exports during twenty-one years had increased 188 per cent., and imports 227 per cent. These statements, he asserted, were wrong; and after quoting statistics relating to the trade of India during the past thirty-four years he showed that in that period the exports for about 260,000,000 had had no corresponding return of imports, and the ordinary commercial profits to the extent of some £90,000,000 had not been returned to India as it would in the ordinary commerce of other countries. It was impossible for any country to carry on such a commerce as that of India without being impoverished unless special means were adopted. In considering the best remedy for it and for the great poverty of that dependency, he insisted that Government had the remedy entirely in their hands. The agricultural products of the whole country amounted to no more than 40s. per head. That production ought to be increased by the execution of public works, such as railroads and irrigation canals, which would give an impetus to labour. The burden of these works should be distributed over fifty years by terminable loans. If the present drain on the country continued the people must remain poor and the revenue diminish; but if the Government went boldly into the prosecution of all necessary public works by sufficient cheap loans the production and commerce of India and the ability of the people to pay taxes would increase. Government would be able to raise a larger revenue and to keep up the necessary strength of the army, the security of which would be further enhanced by the contentment and loyalty of the people. He would urge upon the Government to open loans at 4 per cent. in England and India, in such a way that the notes should be easily negotiable in India and England. Mr. Naoroji further advocated the establishment of some society such as the Society of Arts to watch the interests of India, and the appointment of a select committee of Parliament to inquire why the commerce of India is so small and not commensurate with its vast resources, extent, and population. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the future elevation of the two hundred millions of the people of India could not be in better hands than those of the British nation; but he urged us to do the good both to India and ourselves which was in our power, and which would be crowned with the blessings of a sixth of the human race.

MR. ANDREW CASSELS said the very earnest speech which had just been delivered by so intelligent a native of India, who, to the well-known sagacity of his race in all matters connected with trade, unites the experience gained during 15 years' residence in this country, deserved the greatest attention; and he very cordially agreed with him upon many points, deploring, with him, the ignorance that was still so prevalent in England respecting India, and the little interest taken in Indian subjects by those who ought to lead public opinion, as might be seen by the way in which the benches of the House of Commons were deserted when any subject affecting our Eastern Empire was brought before Parliament. Some fallacies had been pointed out in certain returns laid before Parliament, some years ago, by Mr. Melville. It was, of course, impossible, speaking without book, to check the figures given; but that there were periods when the exports from India largely exceeded the imports, was proved, he thought, by the fact which was very strongly impressed upon his mind, that during the ten years ending in April, 1866, the imports of bullion into India amounted, in round numbers, to 180 millions sterling. He presumed, however, that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's object in drawing attention to these figures was to establish the fact that England drew a large sum annually from India without making any tangible return, and that India was thereby impoverished, and this was no doubt a fact upon which a great deal of misapprehension existed. But what had England and Englishmen done in return? They had given India security of life and property, civilisation, and the blessings of what with all its defects must be called a good government. Even in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's own time how much had been done! Remember the lawlessness and misrule that prevailed in Oude, the Punjaub, and Scinde 25 years ago. Even if the amount drawn by England from India could correctly be called a tribute, then he would say never before had a conqueror made so great a return to a land gained by conquest. He quite agreed with what had been said about the expenditure on public works, and had lost no opportunity, public or private, of stating his opinion, that the policy of paying for even what were called ordinary works out of revenue was a mistake. It was not fair and just that barracks, buildings for civil administration, and common roads, which would benefit coming generations, should be entirely paid for by the tax-payers of to-day. It would be much more equitable that the cost of these works should be spread over a certain number of years, and be paid by terminable loans. During the last few years, there had been deficits on the Indian budgets amounting to upwards of six millions sterling, but of these, three-and-a-half millions could be accounted for by the expenditure on barracks alone. In order to cover these deficits of our own creation the people of India were exasperated by the imposition of unnecessary taxes especially an income-tax (the most odious of all taxes in their sight), equivalent to 7d. in the pound sterling. At the same time the army was cut down to such a low state, that in any time of danger uneasiness was created. Many useful works could not be undertaken. At the same time, while everyone must see the policy of encouraging the cultivation of agricultural products in India, export duties were still retained, which in principle were altogether indefensible. Again it had been truly said that loans should be raised in England as well as in India, and it certainly seemed very strange that semi-bankrupt States, like Turkey and Egypt, should get money from this country that, we should lend to states whose chronic condition was one of revolution, like Peru, and yet we should virtually shut out our own great eastern empire from the market. If the reason were, as had been stated, the fear that India would one day be lost, and that when that evil day came the less we had to lose the better, all he had to say was, that the present system was best calculated to bring about the very consummation which was dreaded. He could not refrain from expressing his regret that the Secretary of State did so little for Indian trade; for instance, for the last two or three years Lancashire had been urging upon government the expediency of appointing a Board of Agriculture in India, and it was believed the thing would have been done—but it had not been done. Half-a-dozen under-gardeners had been sent out from Kew, and that effort seemed to have exhausted the energies of the Indian Board for the time. Yet it was very necessary to encourage production in India in every possible way, even considering only the pounds, shillings, and pence side of the question. At present, the imports of India about equalled the exports, and the consequence was that the rate of exchange had fallen between the two countries to what might be called a bullion rate; and bearing in mind that the Secretary of State for India had to draw largely on India, the drawings in 1870 amounting to no less a sum than nine millions sterling, and that many persons in the services and in trade in India had to make large remittances to this country, and that every fall of a farthing in the rate of exchange represented a loss of one per cent. to the State, on the one hand, and to private remitters, on the other, it would be seen at once how very desirable it was that everything possible should be done to keep the exports of India in excess of her imports. Attention had also been drawn to the very distressing fact that, while one part of India was exporting rice to Europe, in another portion of the empire hundreds of thousands were starving. This was, no doubt, most distressing, but he did not quite understand whether Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji desired that government should prohibit the exportation of rice. If so he had been studying political economy in a very old-world school. Of course, what was required was to open up communication thoroughly by means of roads and railways, and a good deal had been done lately in that way. When all obstacles to trade were removed, demand would bring forward supplies of food before the point of actual want was reached. It must not be forgotten that the revenue at present drawn from the duty on opium, amounting to between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000 sterling, was a most precarious one, and might one day fail us altogether, and he could not help thinking that England had treated this question unwisely. It seemed to him the high duties levied on the drug represented an unworthy compromise between our sense of what was morally wrong and a care for material interests. England ought to wash her hands of the opium trade altogether, if she came to the conclusion that it was morally wrong to touch it; but, on the other hand, if she did not come to that conclusion, the duties ought to be lowered, and the cultivation of it encouraged, so as to discourage the growth of the poppy in China. He did not see why it should be treated in a different way to any other agricultural produce, especially as it appeared to him, speaking generally, that the baneful influence of opium lay in the abuse and not in the use of the drug. However that might be, this question would some day press itself very seriously on the public attention. Again, he could not help thinking, from statements which reached him from India, that the day was not far distant when it would be found necessary, in the interests both of the State and of the people, to inquire into the present position of the so-called "perpetual settlement" in Bengal, with a view either to repurchasing the rights of the zemindars or to devise means of making them contribute much more largely than they did at present to the necessities of the State. It was a great mistake that, made by Lord Cornwallis 80 years ago. There were now very often three or four middlemen between the zemindars and the wretched cultivator of the soil, each one screwing a profit out of the land, which produced a rent of four or five millions sterling only to the government, whereas it ought to produce fifteen or sixteen millions. He would not do more than allude to this subject on such an occasion, but it seemed to him that the only thing to be looked to in India in future to support the revenue was that which could be obtained most equitably and fairly from the land. An Indian association had been suggested, which would, no doubt, do a deal of good, but it was in Parliament that the cause of India had to be defended; and he had often wished that the electors in Lancashire, a county which was so largely interested in India, would make it a *sine quâ non* with their representatives that they should attend to Indian affairs.

MR. HYDE CLARKE said it must have been with great pleasure that the meeting had witnessed that evening, and for the first time, a native of India pleading the cause of that country, not in one of its own languages, but in a foreign language, although with such ability that he had already touched the hearts of his audience. Still, that was only the greater reason why more caution should be exercised in discussing the subject. They had heard that India wanted advocates, but how could this be said when she had an advocate so eloquent as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji himself, exercising an advocacy which his ancestors could never have done, even in India itself, an advocacy which would not be without its impression on the people of England nor on those of India. What he had said, however, must be carefully and calmly weighed, in order that it might exercise a good and not an evil influence on the interests of India. It might be so weighed in England, but what influence would such a discourse exercise when it reached India? The paper was professedly on the commerce of India, but it was really a discussion on the government of India, and the benefit which the natives of India received from it. On such a subject public attention ought not to be drawn away by the eloquence of the speaker who had, amongst other things, remarked that when the people of this country were roaming about as naked savages, India was in a state of civilisation. That was a mere rhetorical phrase. It might or might not be in the pages of history, for anything he or anybody knew, but at a time in long past ages, when England was in a high state of civilisation, the population of India was in a stage of savagedom; but without revelling in the realms of imagination, the two countries must be looked at as they were at present. In England the savages were few, but the hills and plains of India teemed with savages, kept in a state of barbarism by the oppression of the natives of India themselves, but they were being liberated from that barbarism and raised in the scale of civilisation by the exertions of Englishmen. He would ask the chairman, as one of the administrators of that great country, to bear testimony to what had taken place under his own eyes, where the people, whose ancestors were in a savage state, were being raised up to take up a position side by side with their friend who had just addressed them, to exercise the same noble advocacy. Under these circumstances the public mind must not be led astray, but must look to the known facts upon the subject. He would not then quarrel with the figures which had been laid before them, although unfortunately the tables from which they were taken had not been given, but simply the broad results, which were very liable to mislead. A great deal had been heard about dates and figures during 70 years, and what the quantity of silver imported into India during 70 years amounted to, namely, 34s. per head. That was spoken of as a very appalling figure, and it was intimated that through some defect in the Indian government the natives were in that condition But what was the population on which that average had been taken; and how had the silver and other bullion been distributed in that time? In a short period, ending in 1866, no less than 180 millions, as had been stated by Mr. Cassels, were imported into India, showing therefore that this mass of figures ought to be separated from that long bead roll which had been referred to, in order to ascertain its actual bearing upon this subject. Such figures could not be followed in an oral discussion, hardly even when they were in print before one, and when these figures come to be thoroughly examined, it would, he believed, be found not to bear out the inferences which had been drawn from them; for, after all, there were certain broad tests on questions of this kind which must be conclusive. For instance, he would call attention to the state of affairs nearer home, which illustrated the case. The inequalities had been spoken of, and the very depressed state of the population, and it had been intimated that India was going to ruin. They had heard the same thing with regard to Ireland, and he (Mr. Clarke) had been forcibly struck with the resemblance between India and Ireland in some respects. It had been stated that the average wages in India was about 3d. per day, but even within his own time the rate of wages in Ireland was only 4d. or 5d. per day; but notwithstanding that, Ireland had been advancing within the last few years, and India itself was also advancing. No doubt there were the inequalities that had been spoken of, but they arose from the very reason assigned, namely, that in some parts, where communication had been carried out and large operations had been conducted, the rate of wages had risen, while in other parts they were stationary. Of course, it must be so in the nature of things; and the broad question to be considered was, what was the condition of India, and on this broad question of political economy it appeared to him that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's skill had, to some extent, failed him, through having omitted some elements of the question. In truth for the purpose of his paper, he had treated this as a simple commercial matter—a question of imports and exports of India, stating that the exports were larger than the imports, and intimating that India expended at least 10 millions a-year, with no benefit to itself; but he had here mixed up the question of commerce with that of political results, and in political arithmetic 2 and 2 did not always make 4. He had intimated that this 10 or 12 millions went in utter waste. On the one side he had put down so much cotton spun by English hands, so much manufactures produced by England and English intelligence, but he did not give credit to this country for that very portion of the expenditure which had been spent on military purposes of which he spoke. That was as pure a result of the hand-labour of this country for the benefit of India as any number of million yards of cotton goods that could be supplied. Nay, it was more, for India might supply itself with this textile fabrics, but it was England alone, has he had himself confessed, that could maintain the balance between the different races of India, and enable them to persevere in the course of advancement and civilisation in which they were maintained by this country. We were bound, therefore, to put down this blood and bone, contributed for the service of India, as most important item in the account; but there was another item, and that was the brain furnished to India, in the persons of those great statesmen to whom so high a tribute had been paid. After all, therefore, the result was one of the progress of India. If, for instance, we went back to any former period, say 100 years ago, it would be found that the exports and imports at that time bore a very small proportion to their present amounts; and although many of the natives of India were in a state of great degradation and bitter poverty, their general condition must have been advancing during that period. The natives of India were spoken of as if they were suffering from some common cause, and attention being called to these woful instances of famine, a picture had been drawn at which he was surprised. Had any Englishman used the words which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had used, he should not have been astonished; but that one of the most intelligent teachers of India should put before a meeting such a picture, stating that rice was exported largely from Burmah, while at the same time other portions of India were suffering from famine, implying a great charge against this country, was something like a mistake which a very slight acquaintance with geography would be enough to correct. India, like Europe, contained countries widely separated from each other, and what had been referred to was no more than had taken place in Europe, and was actually taking place at this moment, for there were portions of France now suffering from the direst famine, whilst other portions of Europe were exporting grain. Means of distribution might be wanted, and they would have to be provided, but England was not to be taxed with the death of these natives as altogether arising from the method of its government. An appeal had been made to the common sense of Englishmen, and that no doubt must be exercised, but not in the manner which had been suggested, viz., a transfer of the government of India to the natives, for that was what it amounted to. Before this was done, it must be proved, not that there were such defects in India as had been pointed out, but that 100 or 200 years ago the whole of India was in a state of great prosperity, that the condition of each native was much better than at present, and that India was one great model republic, like the United States, with the citizens exercising all the functions of government, and fully competent to carry them out. That was one of the cardinal mistakes which had been made. India was not England, and although there were some native gentlemen, like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the condition of the great mass of the people must not be forgotten. It really only did mischief to the advancement of India to suggest topics to them which they were incapable of considering as a body; and although they might be very well discussed by men of intelligence and enlightenment, they were calculated to create disaffection and disappointment amongst the natives of India. This therefore answered the remark of Mr. Cassels that Europeans were more generally disposed to lend their money to countries even in a chronic state of revolution than to India. The question lay entirely with the natives of India. The more they proved the permanence of the system of Government under English leadership, but which was really being carried out by native intelligence, the greater would be the amount of capital, which it was said could not be obtained in India, but must come from Europe. He would therefore call the attention of the author of the paper to the political remedy, not such as he supposed, of handing over the government direct to the natives of India, but the improving of the municipal organisation, and so to gradually do what the government of India was doing, educating the natives, and bringing them forward step by step; but for that purpose it was necessary that the intellectual gifts of a man like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji should be employed, not in promoting political agitation, which though a great instrument in England, would be a very dangerous one in India, but in promoting the moral and social improvement of the people.

MR. VESEY FITZGERALD said that, whatever might be the comparative advances made in civilisation by England and India in years gone by, those ancient times both countries were destitute of the resources and appliances of modern civilisation, regard being had either to physical and material agencies, or to financial administration. With regard to material progress in India, there was no doubt that much had been already done, and that more would be accomplished, although the amount and extent of the improvement would depend upon various eventualities which he would not then speculate upon. He might say, however, that the East Indian Irrigation Company stopped the progress of the Orissa famine wherever its works were carried out, and human life had thus been saved to a considerable extent, a fact to which he looked back with the most unmixed satisfaction, for he believed

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there was no moral or religious duty more incumbent on all connected with India than to put a stop to these horrible famines. Government had now purchased the works of the company, since which time, he believed, not much had been done in extending them, but still they existed, and that was something, though a mere trifle compared with what might be done by an extension of these irrigation works throughout the country.

MR. EASTWICK, M.P., said he did not intend to throw any light on the controversy which had sprung up, in the first place, because he was unable to settle it, and next, because he would not if he could, since it might serve to accomplish the great object in view, that of calling the attention of Parliament to the affairs of India. He was not at all sanguine that Parliament would succeed in solving the problem, but, at any rate, they would awaken public interest in the matter. He would, however, throw out one or two words of consolation to the author of the paper, who, naturally enough, was inclined to look upon the dark side of the picture. Even supposing it to be true that England was drawing £12,000,000 annually from India, and returning very little to it, he was quite sure, from the examples to be found in history, that India would soon recover herself. Without going back to the old times, when gold, ivory and peacocks were brought from India, he would only refer first to Mahmood, who carried off countless sums of money—hundreds of millions—if the accounts given were correct; but nevertheless, not many years afterwards, India was again flourishing and full of wealth. The enormous wealth taken away in the time of Shah Jehan was a wonder to every one, but that period passed, and after a time Nadir Shah was seen going away with innumerable possessions. He had seen the magnificent jewels in Persia, worth from £15,000,000 to £20,000,000, the greater part of which were taken from Delhi. In spite, however, of the tremendous spoliation, India very soon recovered herself, and was now in a most flourishing condition. This was proved by the fact that prices had risen, that public works were being spread over the country, and that the people were contented, notwithstanding the little trouble about the income tax, which would soon pass away. With regard to lending out money in India for public works in a much more profuse way than had hitherto been adopted, he thought it a very questionable proceeding. If the works were remunerative, capital would naturally be attracted to that country; but on the contrary, if it were not attracted, and if the returns were not very great, it showed that much caution ought to be used.

MR. KRISHNARAO DESHMUKH said, whilst he agreed that the growth of the raw products in India should be encouraged and stimulated, he was of opinion that something more in the shape of manufactures was needed, in order to give employment to the people and value to the natural productions of the country. Now, government in India was a patriarchal character, being looked up to for everything that was required, and, therefore, he would suggest that something in the way of national schools of art and science should be established. It was also highly necessary that there should be better means of distributing the wealth of India, and for that purpose further means of communication were required. Now, public works of all kinds, as at present conducted, were very expensive, and consequently limited in amount, one reason of which was, that all the engineering superintendence had to be imported from Europe, at a great expense; and as the gentlemen who went there for this purpose had to run the risk of ruining their health by the climate, they, of course, required very high remuneration for their services. There was no reason, however, why natives should not be educated and trained as civil engineers; and he believed the Chairman would agree with him that they might find a legitimate field for their energies in that direction. Mr. Hyde Clarke and others seemed to think that the paper contained reflections on the Indian government rather than on the commerce of the country, and that it was proposed that government should prohibit the exportation of grain. He apprehended, however, that the object of the paper was merely to show the evils arising from want of communication between the different provinces, so that the produce of the country was diverted to different parts of the world rather than to the relief of its suffering and starving inhabitants.

MR. BATES proposed that the discussion should be adjourned, the subject being one of great importance.

MR. TAYLOR seconded the motion, especially as he believed the purpose and scope of the paper had been misunderstood by some gentlemen.

MR. J. A. FRANKLIN supported the proposition, in order that the heavy indictment brought against the India government might be answered.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, the Chairman, said that, in accordance with the wishes of the meeting, the discussion would be adjourned to March 3rd, that being the earliest available day. For himself he could hardly look upon the paper as a bill of indictment, but rather considered it as bringing forward important facts bearing on a commercial question which it was peculiarly the province of such a Society to discuss. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji produced figures in which he conceived he had shown very clearly that during a certain period of years there had been a very large money balance paid by India to England, and which might be considered either as the cost of good government to India, or as a tribute, but undoubtedly it was an annual payment by India to England. He did not imagine that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji intended if the least to complain of this burden, but rather to look upon it as a burden which India willingly bore for the great benefit which she received from England. Still, it was a matter of great importance, when dealing with a person on whom a benefit was conferred, and who had to pay an annual sum for that benefit, to know how that burden could be most easily borne, and that seemed to him a point which was peculiarly the province of the Society of Arts to discuss. As far as he knew, that point had never been brought prominently before the English public. It was brought forward originally by Sir George Wingate in one of his reports, but it had never been adequately discussed by Englishmen. In other countries, where facts of this sort, containing imputations of any kind on the Government, were brought forward, parties met in some dark hole and conspired together, and got up a revolution or rebellion; but it was one of the peculiar blessings of England that, instead of doing so Englishmen met in a well-lighted room like this, and a number of practical men took the matter in hand, set to work to discuss it, and did not rest until they had settled the question whether the facts before them bore out the inferences which had been drawn. That, as he understood, was the course which the author of the paper wished to be pursued. That was how the Corn-law question was dealt with. There were very few in that room probably who did not recollect the time when it was considered that some great benefit to somebody was derived from the Corn-law, and it was until after long discussion, and a great deal of argument and calculation, that people began to see that there were two sides to that question, and ultimately it had been settled, as most people believed now, in the right way. It was by means of associations in different parts of the country doing the same kind of work which that Society did in London, which converted the English mind and brought the country peaceably through that great revolution, and that was the sort of thing which was wanting in the present instance, so that it might really be seen whether India did pay a large tax to England for a great benefit, and whether this tax could in any way be levied in a more favourable manner. This was a question in which the society could render most essential service to both countries. He was glad to be able to say that only that morning he had seen a sketch of a very large department of agriculture and commerce, which Lord Mayo had devised, and which he considered should do in India very much the kind of work which was done by the Board of Trade here; and he had no doubt that in a mail or two very full details would be seen of what that department was intended to do. He had also seen a letter within the last day or two from Colonel Rundell, in which he mentioned that 100,000 acres had this year been irrigated from the works in Orissa, commenced during the famine. And, in addition, it was stated that the port of False Point, which at that time was almost inaccessible, had now become of considerable importance. All this was due to the work done by Englishmen acting on intelligence derived from the intelligent natives of India, and these were the sort of agencies which he believed Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji wished to see multiplied. In considering these questions, a map of India should always be at hand, when it would be seen that what appeared an immense amount of work, if applied to a country like England, was very little when applied to such an area as that of India. In conclusion, he moved a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for his valuable paper.

MR. KAZI SHAHABUDIN seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

MR. TAYLOR said he believed one point in the paper which required discussion was the question whether the natives of India should not be more adequately represented in the government. He hoped that would be considered by gentlemen intending to take part in the adjourned discussion.

REVENGE.—American women continue to take the law into their own hands against men whom they judge to be guilty of offence against them. *The New York Times* notices the course adopted recently by a lady of Wayland, Steuben County, in that State:—"Feeling herself aggrieved by certain remarks of one Mr. Lewis, a merchant of the place, she took the simple precaution of shooting him dead when, the other morning, he visited her house on business. Having eased her conscience by the performance of this duty, she next proceeded to the house of her brother, and requested him to step outside, as she wished a private interview. This he declined to do, but invited her into the house, and led the way into a bedroom. Following him as he entered, she put a pistol to his head and fired. From the effects of this wound he, too, has since died. Finding her character not yet spotless, this worthy woman then determined to offer up a third victim on the altar of insulted reputation. She directed her kind attention and her unerring aim towards her nephew in an adjoining room. This time, however, fortune failed her, and before she could fire she was seized, her weapon taken from her, and herself placed in custody, with her fair fame not yet thoroughly vindicated. When asked why she had committed this double murder she is said to have replied rather inconsequentially, and with a serene oblivion of the laws of God and grammar, 'That she would learn Mr. Lewis not to be the cause of so much talk as there had been about her.' Whether her lesson will have the effect of diminishing the talk about her we do not know. There can be at least no doubt that poor Lewis has been effectually taught to hold his tongue for evermore."

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

ABOLITION OF PURCHASE.

THE House of Commons having resolved itself on Friday into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Cardwell rose to introduce the Army Estimates. The right hon. gentleman said:—Since we last met in this House to consider the question of army organization and military expenditure events have occurred in Europe of so marvellous a character that I think it no exaggeration to say they have no parallel in the records of history or in the fables of Herodotus. These events have excited in the minds of the English people an anxious interest and a settled purpose to review their own military institutions for the purpose of placing them on a basis of permanent security. The task which is before the English Parliament is not like that which was before the Prussian Legislature after the Treaty of Vienna, for we have no reverses to repair, and we do not begin upon a cleared foundation to build a new superstructure. Our more grateful, but not, perhaps, necessarily easier, task is to combine in one harmonious whole institutions which have great excellencies, but which require considerable improvement in order to bring them up to the requirements of the times. There is the standing army, with its historical associations and glorious memories, recruited by voluntary enlistments, and having a larger amount of foreign service than any other army in the world; there is the Militia, whose theory is conscription, but whose practice is voluntary enlistment; and there are the Volunteers, who have most of the attributes of military life, and all the independence of the most perfect civil freedom. To combine these different institutions in one whole is, as I believe, the desire of the House of Commons and of the English nation. (Cheers.) Her Majesty's Government have thought the present opportunity is favourable for accomplishing this, because, while we have no dangers to apprehend (cheers from below the gangway), we have on the part of the community at large an interest in the subject which in former years it has been very difficult to evoke; and it is the opinion of the Government that if we are to deal at all with a question of this magnitude and importance we ought not to deal with it in a superficial and partial manner, but to take a broad and comprehensive review of the subject, and endeavour to lay the deep foundations of a system which may render danger or the apprehension of danger in the future alto gether unknown. (Cheers.) In endeavouring to discharge the task before me I will first speak of the numbers of men for which the Estimates provide, and next declare the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the great questions which underlie all the details of military administration, and which must be settled by Parliament before any department can undertake in a complete manner the work of detailed organization. First I shall speak with regard to the question of compulsory or voluntary service, then on the question of purchase in the army, and, lastly, of the position of Lords Lieutenant of counties in regard to the auxiliary forces, with a reference to the relations which ought to subsist between the regular and the auxiliary forces of the country. And, perhaps, I may be permitted in the outset to quote some words of Mr. Pitt as being the natural and guiding principle for any Government in dealing with such a question as this. In 1893, at a time of great danger, very different from the present time, Mr. Pitt addressed to the House words which I think appropriate to a case like the present. He said—

"I am still of opinion that to a regular army alone, however superior, however excellent, we ought not solely to trust; but that in a moment so eventful we ought to superadd to the regular army some permanent system of national defence, either to a certain degree compulsory, or formed upon the voluntary zeal and patriotism of the country itself. This ought to be resorted to as the grand source of domestic security. The army must be the rallying point; the army must furnish example, must afford instruction, must give us the principles on which that national system of defence must be formed, and by which the volunteer forces of this country, though in a military view to know whether they would be able to raise additional battalions—additional companies, and the result has been that we have received accounts which I have laid on the table and which appear to show that we can find [illegible],000 additional men in England, Scotland, and Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, for the present year, there will be, including officers and permanent staff, 159,000 Militiamen. One of the clauses of the Bill I shall have the honour to introduce will have for its object to enable the Crown to raise those additional Militiamen by voluntary enlistment within the limits of the vote that Parliament may sanction. Now the Volunteers have in the course of the year shown an increase of efficients to the number of 947, and of extra-efficients to the number of 7,384. The schools of instruction opened in the course of the autumn have been very generally attended except for a short period, and at the present moment out of 460 men, 142 have passed the schools, and 318 have received certificates, and now in the spring large numbers are drilling. The arrangements made last year were not received at first with much favour by those who spoke about them in this House; but I hope those Volunteer officers who are present will agree with me in opinion that they have been received favourably by the Volunteer force. I will now pass on to state the numbers for which we propose to provide. The present Estimate provides on the British establishment for 135,047 regular troops, 139,000 Militia, 14,000 Yeomanry, 9,000 whom we hope to get for the First Army Reserve, and 30,000 Second Army Reserve and pensioners, making in all 327,047 men, and if you add for efficient Volunteers 170,071, the whole will amount to 497,716. (Hear, hear.) Of these there will be in this country 108,108 regulars, 139,000 Militia, 14,000 Yeomanry, the First Army of Reserve amounting to 9,000, and the Second Army of Reserve and pensioners to 30,000, making a total of 300,108, besides the Volunteers. (Hear, hear.) And now I will just state how the 20,000 men added to the army are disposed of. The artillery has been increased by 5,254 men, the cavalry by 1,888, the infantry by 12,257, the Engineer Train by 333, the Army Service Corps by 319, the Army Hospital Corps by 140, making in all 20,191. Deducting from this 211 for Ceylon Riflemen the number will be 19,980. Now, for this force of 300,000 men, which I said we shall have at home, one of the most important questions is, what is to be the Field Artillery? We have raised the Horse Artillery from 11 batteries to 16, having 96 guns; and we have turned 20 garrison batteries into field batteries with 240 guns, making a total of 336 guns. There are 12 batteries of 72 guns of which the gunners and drivers are in depôt. I think it right to state these figures, partly because the subject is one which excites great interest, and partly because it is a necessary introduction to the first question which I wish to lay before the House—that is, the question of voluntary or compulsory service. Until we have clear ideas whether we mean to adhere to our present system of voluntary service, or to adopt some one of the many plans of compulsory service which we see daily presented to us, we cannot proceed with any detailed arrangements. Now, the question is not whether compulsory service shall be, as it has always been, a portion of the law of the country, not whether it shall be that last resource which the Sovereign and Parliament can employ in the moment of supreme emergency, but the question is, as we see every day recommended, whether compulsory service shall be called into action and become part of the daily administration of our military system. Sir, before enforcing a plan like this we should require indeed conclusive proof—something which should compel us to change our ancient habits and enter upon a course which, to my judgment, would be most distateful to the country (hear, hear), and extremely objectionable in every point of view. (Hear, hear.) It is sometimes said that compulsory service would be simple and logical, that it would solve all difficulties, and that if you only had recourse to it all the objections which surround it would at once disappear. That argument seems to me to involve that there should be compulsory service for the standing army, a proposition which nobody ever, I think, has had enough to support. (Hear.) If it is to be compulsory service for the Militia, on what ground is it to be defended? My right hon. friend the member for Cambridge University (Mr. Walpole) in 1852 brought in the plan, which works extremely well, of voluntary enlistment for the Militia. Why depart from it and establish a compulsory system? (Hear, hear.) I have seen it argued that it would be a great moral advantage if all men of all classes were compelled to serve together in the ranks under pressure of an Act of Parliament. To me it appears that there is not a nobler spectacle than this country presents, where all classes serve together, but serve together in a voluntary service, and have always hitherto in our time maintained a sufficient force. Before the great war the theory of compulsory service existed, and what was the result? Why that almost all the persons who served were substitutes. And what was the result of that in its bearing whether upon the individuals selected or upon the country at large? To the rich it was simply unqualified injustice. A rich man who was struck by the ballot simply paid out of his own purse a large sum when he ought to have contributed only his portion as one of the community. What was it to the poor? From the poor man you took everything he possessed, his capital, his labour, his time, which is certainly capital. And what was it for the State? By raising the price of the substitute in the market you enhanced the price of your recruit for the army, you were bidding against yourself, you defeated your own measure, and you were absolutely obliged to give it up. (Hear, hear.) Well, Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to recommend that there shall be compulsory service, whether with substitutes or without them. (Hear, hear.) They agree entirely with the language used the other day by Lord Derby at a meeting in Lancashire, where he said, "You would find it the cheapest in the end to pay for the labour which you want." I have gone into the subject and expressed my views upon it at some length, but so much has been said about it for the last few months that I wished to express clearly and strongly the opinions which I entertain. They are so well put in a report upon recruiting by the late Mr. John R. Godley, that I cannot do better than quote his words. Mr. Godley wrote:—

"Conscription, which is at first sight and superficially a cheap mode of recruiting armies, is, in reality, the most expensive that can be adopted. It is a tax by lot, confessedly the very worst kind of tax that a Government can impose. Where substitutes are not provided, the tax is paid in money, and consists of the price paid for the substitute; the only difference between such substitutes and recruits provided as ours are being that in the former case the bounty is paid by the unfortunate individual on whom the lot has fallen, in the latter case by the public. The case is still harder with those who cannot afford to purchase substitutes; on them the conscription is a tax which takes at one swoop their whole capital—i.e., their labour and their time. It matters not what the value of that capital may be—whether they be skilled or unskilled, educated or ignorant, earning high or low wages, producing largely or producing nothing, down comes the relentless conscription, takes possession of them for the best part of their prime, and gives them in return hardly more than clothing and food. In these cases the pecuniary amount of the tax is represented by the difference between the value of the conscript's labour at his calling and his pay as a soldier. But no pecuniary expression can represent the full amount of individual suffering and public inconvenience which must be the result or so extensive and violent a dislocation of labour. Compulsory service of any kind would be peculiarly injurious to a country inhabited by an enterprising and colonizing people like the English. Such a people always sits loosely to the soil, and the prospects of a conscription would infallibly lead to a regular and large immigration of our best workmen, a class of men we already lose too many. Of course if there is no other way of getting an army, we must have a conscription; but surely everything else ought to be tried before we have recourse to it."

Well, it appears to me that something else ought to be tried before we adopt this system. (Hear, hear.) We do not employ conscription even for the navy, our first line of defence. My right hon. friend the member for the University of Cambridge based his Militia Bill on the voluntary principle, and I hope that in ordinary times we shall be able to secure a sufficient force without departing from that principle. In cases of emergency the law imposes the obligation of compulsory service, but it is not enforced in a manner which can be said to be either very efficient or simple. We therefore propose to insert in the Bill clauses empowering the Sovereign in times of emergency to call Parliament together to raise the forces which may be deemed to be necessary under such circumstances for the national defence. Well, if we can have a force sufficiently large in all ordinary times by means of voluntary service, and if we supplement that force in cases of emergency by having recourse to the common law obligation of every man to defend his country, the next question which arises is how are these forces to be organized. When you come to consider this subject you will find that there are two great questions which must be decided before you can enter into details. These are the questions of purchase in the army and the position of the Lords Lieutenant of counties with reference to the auxiliary forces. I believe it to be the desire of the country and of Parliament to unite and amalgamate all the different forces of the nation into one harmonious and compact body (hear), so that they might be employed with the greatest advantage for the purpose for which they exist. In order to effect that object you must place them under one government, and in order to place them under one government you must apply to them something like the same rules and same system. You cannot have the purchase officers of the army amalgamated with the non-purchase officers of the reserve forces. You cannot have all your forces amalgamated and interchangeable so long as you retain a system under which at present the regular forces are under the direct government of the Crown, and the auxiliary forces under the control of the Lords Lieutenant of counties. Therefore it is that you must make up your minds as to whether you will continue or abolish the system of purchase, and whether you will keep your reserve forces in the hands of the Lords Lieutenant or transfer them to the Crown. Now, with the permission of the Committee, I will take the question of purchase first. Everybody knows that the practice of purchase is co-existent with the existence of our army. It was prohibited by William III. for a short time, but it was revived in 1701, and in 1711 rules, and in 1719 regulations with respect to it were made. In 1857 a Royal Commission was appointed, of which the Duke of Somerset was chairman, and by which many distinguished men were examined with respect to the question of purchase. The Commissioners in their report sum up all that is to be said against and for the system with judicial impartiality. On the one side they say—

"It is contended that it is vicious in principle, repugnant to the public sentiment of the present day, and equally inconsistent with the honour of the military profession and with the policy of the British Empire. The system it is, moreover, affirmed produces ill effects on the constitution of the army, and impairs its efficiency by giving an undue pre-eminence to wealth, discouraging exertion, and depressing merit."

Now, it is impossible to conceive anything more alien from the feelings of that noble profession, whose object is not the acquisition of wealth, but the discharge of duty and the attainment of honour, than the qualities which are spoken of in that report of the Duke of Somerset's Commission. They may truly say—

"They are not covetous for gold.
"Such outward things dwell not in their desires:
"But if it be a sin to covet honour
"They are the most offending souls alive."

On the other side, the Commission reported that the feeling of the army was generally in favour of the continuance of the system of purchase, on the ground that it facilitated retirement, and was a security against favour. (Hear, hear.) The Commission pointed out that the command of a battalion was a most important trust, and that no man, unless there was reason to believe he was thoroughly competent, ought to have the lives of his fellow-subjects committed to his charge, inasmuch as the result of his incapacity might be the loss of a battle and consequent disaster. They therefore recommended that, at least with regard to the command of a battalion, the system of purchase should be abolished. We are now in the fourteenth year since that recommendation was made. In 1860 it was taken into consideration by the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston, and it was determined to adopt it. We are now in the twelfth year since it was carried into effect; but as you could not take away the purchase price in the case of the lieutenant-colonel of a battalion without affecting the major, the recommendation became a dead letter. Again, in 1868, my right hon. friend, whom I see opposite, thought it advisable to do away with the ranks of cornet and ensign in the army. He did not, however, remain in office long enough to devise and submit to Parliament a scheme on the subject. That task fell to me, and I endeavoured to discharge it to the best of my ability. I took the advice of some of the most experienced soldiers in the army with respect to it, and I had every reason to believe that the plan which I proposed would be satisfactory until I announced it in this House. A more dismal reception (a laugh) than it then met with—a more universal rejection never in my recollection fell to the lot of any proposition made within these walls. What was the cause? It was that while I was asking Parliament to make a considerable contribution of the public money for a purpose which I believe was admitted to be advantageous to the army, I had to provide for the case of over-regulation prices. That rendered it necessary to have an inquiry, for, although everybody knew what over-regulation prices were, yet there were certain limits beyond which it would not be desirable to go. The Royal Commission which was appointed consisted of the most eminent men, many of them being members of this House, and at the head of it was my right hon. friend the member for Morpeth. They reported unanimously, and I think I may, without fear of contradiction, say that their report was strongly in favour of over-regulation prices. Now, statutes more stringent than those prohibiting over-regulation prices it is impossible to conceive. We have, therefore, Acts of Parliament prohibiting that in favour on which a Royal Commission has reported. The conclusion I draw from that is that my noble friend Earl Grey was not far wrong when he told the Duke of Somerset that the wisest thing we could do was to let purchase alone until we could abolish it altogether. Having those Acts of Parliament to which I have just referred on the Statute-book, are we not to enforce or are we to declare that we have no control whatsoever over the system of purchase? Are we to say that there is to be no protection for the officers who cannot afford to meet the rise in price, or that in fact the obtaining commissions shall be simply a question of the highest bidder? (Cries of "No, no.") But it would be so when you repealed the Act of Parliament. (Cheers.) In dealing with the question there are two courses which you can pursue. You can decide in favour of maintaining purchase, or you can decide in favour of its abolition; but to come to a fixed and settled determination I say you are irresistibly compelled. (Cheers.) You want to introduce a reform which probably will involve a complete change in the organization of your army: you have heard or read of the Prussian system, and are considering perhaps whether in some respects it might not be advisable to adopt some portions of that system, and you cannot stir without interfering with pecuniary interests in a manner which you may regret doing, or without creating new pecuniary interests which you have no right to do until Parliament has made up its mind on the subject. (Hear, hear.) I say you are compelled to come to a decision on this subject. Now, what is this decision to be? The arguments on the side of retaining the purchase system are strong, and the first is that you will have to pay a very large price if you wish to abolish it. If you decide in favour of this course, and if you accept the recommendation of my right hon. friend, as I, for one, think you will be obliged to do, and recognize to the full the customary price of commissions, the amount in the purchase regiments will not be less than 7½ millions, and may run up to nearly 8 millions, as will be seen from the calculations which I shall lay upon the table of the House by and bye. Well, that is a very large sum. (Hear, hear.) But there are other difficulties still greater. What will you do about retirement? (Cheers.) It is impossible to determine with accuracy what will be required in the way of retirement. The Duke of Somerset's Commission reported that to do away with the system of purchase you must introduce these two principles—selection and compulsory retirement. I am not able to tell you what retirement will be necessary—no one, indeed, but a prophet could tell you that, for it can be determined only by experience. There are those who believe that, if purchase was abolished, many men would send their sons into the army for the benefit of the training, to leave it after a short interval, and that promotion would, therefore, be as rapid as it is now. They would say, why should I be less willing to send my son into the army when I have no commission to pay for, and when the army would be a better school? (Hear, hear.) I confess I do not agree with that opinion, and believe that we should have more retirement to provide. (Cheers.) Another possible conclusion might be arrived at, and that is that in the reserve forces we hope to be able in future to find many places for officers of the regular service. How far that would furnish the retirement without putting the country to the expense of providing retirements no person can possibly predict. It is a question which you must look forward to face when it arises, and all you can say is that the change, if it does arrive, will be a necessary and a legitimate change, and that Parliament must be prepared to meet it. (Hear, hear.) But there remains another difficulty, and that is the question of promotion. The Royal Commission say, and I think with truth, that you would do harm in the army if, in abolishing purchase, you substituted seniority, pure and simple. I believe the truth is that, if you abolish purchase, you must accept the principle of selection. You must act upon the principle of selecting for promotion those who merit it, and you must not allow inert or inefficient seniority, or a system of pecuniary advantage to prevail. Well, then, the question is, are you prepared to meet three objections?—Are you prepared to sacrifice a very large sum of money?—Are you prepared to look forward to dealing with the question of retirement? and are you prepared to adopt the principle of selection? Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered all these questions. They are of opinion that unpaid service is very generally the dearest. (Hear, hear.) They are of opinion that this system of trafficking and purchase in this glorious profession ought to cease (cheers,) and they, therefore, recommend to the House the abolition of the purchase system. (Cheers.) The Bill which I shall have the honour of laying upon the table of the House will explain the mode by which it is proposed to carry this into effect. After a certain date no pecuniary interest shall be taken in any new commission, and no man shall be in a worse position as to the commission he at present holds in respect to either resignation or customary retirement. (Hear, hear.) Commissioners will be appointed who will at once ascertain the over-regulation price in every regiment, and with money from the votes of Parliament they will stand in the place of purchasers. When, therefore, an officer retires by the sale of his commission, he will receive from the Commissioners both the regulation and the customary prices of his commission. I use the phrase "customary price" because it is the most accurate legal definition of the money paid in excess of the regulation value. When an officer retires on full pay or half pay, and proves that but for the abolition of the purchase system he would have received the over-regulation price of his commission, the amount will be paid him; and when he wants to sell his half-pay commission, and is permitted to commute it, and proves that but for the passing of this Act he would have been eligible to sell, whether by exchange or otherwise, he will receive from the Commissioners the difference between the regulation price and commutation. (Hear, hear.) An officer, again, having on the appointed day a claim by years of service to a price higher than that of his present commission, and afterwards promoted, will receive the price, if subsequently promoted, out of the regulation price of the higher commission. The Act also contains a clause which provides that claims to compensation in the old Indian regiments shall be considered by the Commissioners according to the recognition which has been given to such claims by the Secretary for India. At present, of course, only those officers can sell who can find purchasers, and it is necessary to fix some limit, or, if you make the Consolidated Fund the universal purchaser, there is no saying how rapidly the process might go on, and after some time you might observe that a very great diminution had been made in your army and some considerable diminution in your Consolidated Fund. (A laugh.) Therefore the limit we have fixed is this, that no greater number of officers shall retire in any year than the *maximum* number of that rank and branch of the service in any of the preceding five years without the sanction of the Treasury. I believe that no case has been omitted from the draught of the Bill. I shall lay the computations upon the table of the House, and, as hon. members will see, it will vary from £7,600,000 at the least, to £8,400,000 at the most. Of course it will not all occur at once. It will be a considerable charge for the first few years, after which it will rapidly decline. (Hear, hear.)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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